The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6143.—VOL. XXXIX.] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th January, at Strathbogie, New England, Mrs. Alfred Butcher, of a daughter.

On the 3rd instant, at her residence, St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Mrs. William Randle, of a son.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, George-street, Mrs. Molloy, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th instant, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Newman, Mr. James Hill, bookseller, to Miss Margaret Kennedy, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel Kennedy, county Tipperary, Ireland.

DEATHS.

Drowned, whilst bathing, at Bungay, Manning River, New South Wales, Catherine Gubbins, from the county Tipperary. Deceased is sincerely regretted by her master and mistress, who appreciated and respected her good qualities. During her service of two and a-half years, she forwarded to Ireland no less than £26 for the benefit of relatives.

On the 11th instant, at corner of Kent and Market streets, Anne, the beloved child of Edward Jackson, aged 11 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Limited.

REDUCTION OF FARES. OVERLAND ROUTE.

A Royal Mail Steamship will be despatched for SUEZ, carrying her Majesty's Mails, calling at intermediate ports, on THURSDAY, 11th of MARCH, at 1 o'clock p.m. precisely.

Rate of passage money, including transit through Egypt, medical attendance, use of bedding and linen, stewards' fees, and all other charges, except for total expenses in Egypt, wines, spirits, malt liquors, and mineral waters, TO SOUTHAMPTON: £85 TO MARSEILLES: OR RETURN TICKET £135. European servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.

A reduction of one-sixth of the established rate will be made in favour of families, but only in cases where the amount of passage money, if charged in full for the whole party would be equal to the full charge for the four adult passengers.

Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.

The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 12 Station in the Desert, a distance of 5 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole distance to Alexandria by railway.

Rates of freight on specie, gold-dust, &c., can be ascertained on application at the Company's offices, 1, Margaret-street.

CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The passage-money from Australia to England by the overland route is now lower than by first-class sailing vessels round Cape Horn. Return tickets for a fare and a-half, giving ten months in England.

CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—DAILY, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., returning from Manly at 12 noon and 6 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

Phoenix Wharf, 10th February.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Company's iron screw steamer TASMANIA, J. CLINCH, master, now expected, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, for HOBART TOWN, four days after arrival, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY, to land passengers and freight.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, Botts' Wharf.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock. For WOLLONGONG, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

Phoenix Wharf.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER, on MONDAY next, at 8 a.m.

Phoenix Wharf.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11.

WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.

YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, within 48 hours after arrival.

WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 24th February, at 9 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

FOR MORUYA RIVER, calling at ULLADULLA.—The Schooner JEANNIE DEANS, J. BEDFORD, master, sails on SATURDAY, at NOON. For freight or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Market Wharf.

FOR BUSY HARBOUR.—The CAMILLA, on TUESDAY. J. HARPUR and CO., George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY (in place of the Gazelle).—The fine first-class schooner VIXEN, Captain W. BENNETT, is now fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 218, George-street.

FOR PORT CURTIS and the FITZROY RIVER, calling at MORETON BAY.—The fine A 1 clipper steamer UNCLE TOM, Captain LAKE, is now ready to receive cargo, and will be despatched immediately. Goods landed for Ipswich will be forwarded by the river steamer at Brisbane as usual.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for GEELONG, in place of the Eagle.—The brig FORTUNE is now fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 224 (late 177) George-street.

FOR GEELONG direct.—Only vessel.—The brig FORTUNE, J. S. WALSH commander, is now fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf; having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 224 (late 177) George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The regular trader clipper schooner BRISTOL. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments, and send in the bills of lading for signature this day, to enable the vessel to clear at the Customs, as she will positively proceed to sea TO-MORROW FORENOON.

For freight for passage apply to the Captain on board, or to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The favourite clipper schooner SYBIL, T. G. KELLY commander, hourly expected, will positively sail within eight days after arrival. Shippers and passengers may rely on punctuality, as despatch is the object.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 218, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The fine first-class clipper brig MOA, 236 tons, Captain BOWDEN, will receive cargo at the Grafton Wharf, on SATURDAY, and sail on WEDNESDAY, 17th instant.

For freight or passage, having superior cabin and steerage accommodation, unsurpassed in the trade, apply to BEN ROBERTSON and CO., 3, Jamison-street.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The favourite trader DART, Captain JENKINS, is now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will meet with early despatch.

For freight or passage (having the most superior cabin accommodation) apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 218, George-street.

FOR NELSON, with prompt despatch.—The favourite trader brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, CAPTAIN VANDERVORD, is now loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail within a few days, full or not full.

For freight or passage, having the most convenient cabin accommodations, apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 218, George-street.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The well-known brigantine COMET, having nearly the whole of her cargo on board. Has only room for a limited quantity, for which, or passage, immediate application is requested to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie place.

FOR PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS.—The fine brig CLARENDON, J. W. SPENCER, commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th instant.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—Sailing 5th March.—The fine new ship LANSDOWNE, A1, 715 tons, THOMAS BARDSON, commander, has all her dead weight, and a considerable portion of her wool engaged. A fine poop, offering a desirable conveyance for passengers, who will be taken at a moderate rate.

For freight of wool or for passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FIRST VESSEL, and nearly full.—FOR LONDON.—The first-class and fast sailing Aberdeen clipper ship ARIEL, 674 tons register, ROBERT HADDEN, commander. This vessel is on her second voyage only, has proved herself a remarkably fast sailer, and will be despatched in a few days. Her cabin accommodations are superior, and passengers will find her a very desirable ship in every respect.

Apply to Captain HADDEN, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR THE UNITED STATES.—The fine ship JUNIOR will sail for New Bedford direct, on or about the 1st March. Passengers passed to Boston or New York free of extra charge.

For freight or passage, apply to MERRILL and LEA, 2, Macquarie-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 ship GENERAL WYNDHAM, 600 tons, ROBERTSON, commander, now receiving dead weight, and will be quickly despatched.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

TO FOLLOW the LOCHIEL.—FOR LONDON.—The A 1 fast sailing ship RYDAN, 859 tons register, EVAN EVANS, commander, on her second voyage only, is loading quickly, and will sail on an early day. She will take a limited number of passengers, at moderate rates.

Apply to Captain EVANS, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178 George-street.

FOR SALE, the clipper Yacht Schooner LOUISA, 77 tons register, built at Cowes, Isle of Wight, for Her Majesty's Government, of the very best materials, and regardless of expense; coppered, and copper fastened throughout (copper hawse pipes), well found, and notoriously the swiftest craft in Australia.

The above vessel is now lying in Sydney Cove, having just arrived from Launceston after a four days' passage. She shifts without any ballast, and is peculiarly suited to the island trade.

For further particulars apply to Captain WINSBORROW, on board; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FREIGHT for CHINA and MANILA.—Vessels bound for Hongkong, Shanghai, or Manila, can obtain coals from the undersigned on freight, for account of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf, 21st January, 1858.

WANTED to CHARTER, Vessels of from 300 to 800 tons to load coals from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Point de Galle, Ceylon. Apply at the office of the E. and A. R. M. Company. CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

SHIP OCTAVIUS, from London.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom House ENTRIES, immediately, for Botts' Wharf, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged will be entered by the undersigned, at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 78 George street.

WHITE STAR LINE.—Ship TELEGRAPH, from Liverpool.—Consignees are requested to pass their ENTRIES for Botts' Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge of the vessel will be entered, landed, and stored at the risk and expense of the consignees. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading for endorsement at the agent's office, to the delivery clerk. Any objections to goods supposed to be damaged must be stated before they leave the wharf, otherwise they will not be recognised. H. T. WILSON and CO., agents, No. 2, Margaret-street.

DAPHNE, from MANILA.—All persons having CLAIMS against this ship are requested to forward them to the undersigned at or before 12 o'clock on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. 213, George-street, 9th February.

WHALING BRIG REGIA.—NOTICE.—Captain ROBERT JOHNSON, of the whaling brig REGIA, has no authority to draw upon the late firm of Thacker and Co., or upon the undersigned.

Persons are also CAUTIONED against advancing on the Oil he has on board, as he has already drawn against it with bill of lading attached. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO. Sydney 11th February, 1858.

WANTED, to CHARTER Vessels from 150 to 200 tons, to load at Newcastle for Melbourne. Apply to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

NEW BOAT for SALE, a bargain, 14 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 8 inches beam; copper-fastened. Price, £10. C. TIBBEY, Wharf Hotel, Woolloomooloo Bay.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.

Paid-up Capital, £500,000, with power to increase to one million.

INCREASED RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

From and after this date, the rate of interest allowed on the DAILY BALANCE at credit of CURRENT ACCOUNTS, will be 2½ per cent. per annum.

And for fixed Deposits, lodged after this date, the following rates of interest will be allowed:—

Subject to 15 days' notice	......	3 per cent. per annum
3 months'	......	4 ditto.
6 months'	......	5 ditto ditto.

For money lodged for longer periods, interest allowed according to special arrangement.

JOHN YOUNG, manager.

Sydney, 1st February, 1858.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Sydney, 18th November, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—

On the monthly minimum balance of current accounts, if not less than £100, 2 per cent. per annum.

On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

On ditto ditto, at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

On ditto ditto, at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

CHARLES ROBERTSON, manager.

COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTS FOR MILITARY, NAVAL, and COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES for the year 1858-9.—NOTICE is hereby given that sealed TENDERS (in duplicate) will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of March next, at noon, for furnishing such of the undermentioned Military, Naval, and Commissariat Supplies as may be required in Sydney by the Commissariat Department, during the twelve calendar months commencing the 1st April, 1858, and terminating the 31st March, 1859, viz:—

No. 1. The Military Ration and the Convict Ration

No. 2. The Forage Ration

No. 3. Coals for all services

No. 4. Hospital supplies

No. 5. Naval supplies, to include Candles and Oil for all services

No. 6. Milk for Hospital

No. 7. Commissariat supplies.

The details of the several articles composing the above rations and supplies, and the conditions of contract, will be inserted in the printed form of tender to be obtained at this office, upon which the tender is to be made. Any tender sent in, which is not made on this printed form, will not be entertained.

Separate tenders may be made for any of the supplies as above enumerated, or one tender for the whole of the supplies of every description.

Two unexceptionable securities will be required for the due and faithful performance of the contract, whose signatures must be attached to the tender; and they will be bound, with the contractor, in a bond to her Majesty in the sum of £3000.

The tenders to be marked on the envelope, "Supplies for Sydney, 1858-9," and to be made and sent in in duplicate.

Any further information can be obtained at this office.

GEORGE J. WRENTMORE, D.A.C.G.

Commissariat Office, Margaret-street, Sydney, 9th of February, 1858.

EXCHANGE DEBENTURES.—The Board of Directors of the Sydney Exchange Company will receive (until THURSDAY, the 18th instant) TENDERS for DEBENTURES, in sums of £100 each, to the extent of £6000, bearing interest at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum (payable half yearly), and redeemable in Three years.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

By order of the Board,

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

Sydney Exchange Company, 8th February.

TO QUARRYMEN, STONEMASONS, and OTHERS.—TENDERS are required, either separately or together, for quarrying, cutting, delivering, and laying a freestone base course to the Roman Catholic Church, Bathurst. It will contain about 560 feet lineal. For particulars apply at the office of the Very Rev. Vicar-General, Sydney, where specifications may be seen, and where tenders will be received on or before the 15th instant. Bathurst 3rd February, 1858.

TO PLASTERERS.—TENDERS are invited (labour only) for the Plastering of Two Houses and Shops in George-street South. For plans and specification apply to P. ANDREAS, on the premises, two doors below Liverpool-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Possessed of these remedies, every man is his own family physician. If his wife and children are troubled with eruptions, sores, tumours, white swellings, sore throat, asthma, or any affection of the skin, glands, or muscles, a persevering use of the ointment is all that is necessary to produce a radical cure. If, on the other hand, the internal organs are assailed by disease — whether it be located in the liver, the stomach, or the intestines—he can eradicate it by administering the pills to the sufferer, under the guidance of the clear directions which accompany every box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, a lady's cloth Riding Habit, made by one of the first workmen tailor in Sydney. Enquire at 216, Lower George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

BENJAMIN F. KASHLEIGH will hear of his BROTHERS by sending to Hepburn, Victoria.

HENRY BERRY, last heard from at Ophir Diggings Bathurst, in 1855.—Your Brother EDWARD has arrived. Send your address to GORDON and GOTCH, Melbourne.

IF Mr. HOWARD POULTON, of Sydney, cabinet-maker, will immediately call on Mr. BILLYARD, Crown Law Office, Macquarie-street North, Sydney, he will hear of something to his advantage.

MR. JOSHUA WRIGHT, cutler, formerly of Jersey, England.—If this should meet the eye of the above person, he is earnestly requested to forward his address to the Ship Inn, Sussex-street North, as a friend is anxiously desirous of meeting with him. MARTHA BURKE.

ELIZABETH SCOTT.—There is a Money Letter at the General Post Office for you.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The great Irish Play, in five acts, entitled THE HIBERNIAN FATHER, will be repeated TO-NIGHT.

A STOCK COMPANY.—During the late Star Mania, when fashion ruled, and not a shadow of common sense, it was almost an impossibility to obtain anything like an audience to witness the performance, however good it might be, of a "Stock Company." That this foolish idea has happily passed away may be seen by a visit to the Victoria Theatre, where a fashionable and crowded audience nightly testify their unanimous approbation of the talented "Stock Company's" personifications in the beautiful Irish play (written in the colonies), entitled THE HIBERNIAN FATHER.

THE HIBERNIAN FATHER will be followed, THIS EVENING, by the laughable farce of WHITEBAIT AT GREENWICH. Prices—Boxes, 3s.; Upper Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, to hold eight persons, £1 1s. each; monthly transferable tickets, £1 1s. per month. JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DISCUSSION CLASS.—THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject of debate: "Is the promotion of the Arts and Sciences essential to the advancement of a new Country?"

SCHOOL OF ARTS GERMAN CLASS.—Mr. DANIELS will meet his pupils THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.

ELECTORAL REFORM.—A LECTURE will be delivered on REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT, by Mr. W. BENBOW in the School of Arts, on MONDAY, the 15th instant. The chair will be taken at half-past 7 p.m., by the Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D. Tickets, 6d. each may be obtained at Mr. James Pryer's, George-street; Mr. Jacob Blake's, South Head Road; Mr. Richard Driver's, King-street; and at the doors of the School of Arts.

MADAME FARRELLY'S Select Quadrille Party THIS EVENING (Friday), at her residence, 105, Elizabeth-street North. Dancing from eight till half-past eleven o'clock. In future the Quadrille Night will be TUESDAY, instead of Friday.

FASHIONABLE DANCING, and Calisthenic Exercises, with Elastic Chest Expanders.—Mr. J. CLARK, assisted by his son and daughter, begs to inform his friends, the parents and guardians of his pupils, and the public generally, that he intends re-opening his Dancing Classes at his New Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, as follows:—

The Private Class on MONDAY next at 7 p.m.

The Juvenile Class on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock, and

The Evening Class, as usual, at 7.

12th January.

TERMS IN CLASSES.

Two lessons each week	£2	2	0	per Quarter.
One lesson each week	1	11	6	"
Private instruction	3	3	0	"
12 single private lessons	3	3	0	"

Fees paid in advance.

J. C. begs also to state that he will continue to give private lessons to ladies and gentlemen of any age, in all the newest and fashionable dances of the day, viz., la Gorilla, Polka Mazurka, la Varsoviana, Redowa Waltz, Valse a deux temps, la Hongroise, Cellarius, Polka, Schottische, &c., &c., &c., and which can be obtained at all hours of the day by those wishing privacy and expedition, with the very great advantage of practising with his son and daughter.

Private families and schools punctually attended to.

CONGREGATIONAL BOOK CLUB.—A MEETING of the above, THIS EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock.

FREEMASONRY.—Provincial Grand Lodge of New South Wales under the English Constitution. The QUARTERLY MEETING of the Provincial Grand Lodge will be held at the Hall, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 7 o'clock p.m., when the officers and members are requested to attend.

By order of the very D.P.G. W. Master, JOHN A. MATTHEWS, Acting Provincial Grand Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of this Company, being also an adjournment of the last Annual General Meeting, will be held at the Company's Office, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of February, proximo, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, namely:—

1. To receive the report of the Directors for the past half-year, and consider of a dividend.

2. To consider and determine whether and to what extent the capital of the Company shall be increased.

3. To transact such other business as may be brought forward in conformity with rule.

By order of the board, R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

Company's Office, Sydney, 27th January, 1858.

COLONIAL SUGAR-REFINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-Yearly General MEETING of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Company's Offices, 119, George-street, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending 31st December, 1857; to declare a dividend, if any; to elect a director in place of William Fanning, Esq., who retires by lot, but is eligible for re-election; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,

J. GRAFTON ROSS, Manager.

Candidates for the vacant seat in the Direction are required by the 36th clause of the deed of settlement to give notice in writing to the Manager, at the Company's offices, 119, George-street, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election.

Sydney, 28th January, 1858.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—WILLIAM FANNING, Esq., has given the notice required by the deed of settlement that he is a candidate for re-election to the vacancy in the direction of this Company that will be occasioned by his retirement by lot on the 26th February instant. J. GRAFTON ROSS, manager.

NOTICE.—The several gentlemen who have undertaken the charge of the requisition calling a PUBLIC MEETING of the colonists to sympathise with J. H. PLUNKETT, Q.C., on his unjust removal by the Government from the Board of National Education, are requested to send in their lists before 4 p.m. THIS DAY, directed to the hon. secretary, EDYE MANNING, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street, for publication in Saturday's newspapers.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Debating Class meet TO-NIGHT. "Ought our Representatives in Parliament to be paid?"

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 332, George-street near Market-street.—The Bible Class of this Institution will be re-commenced on SUNDAY next, February 14, with an ADDRESS by the Rev. James Voller, upon the Study of Scripture. To commence at half-past 3. Young men are earnestly invited. SHARP H. LEWIS and JAMES STOCKS, hon. secretaries.

THE LORD BISHOP of SYDNEY will PREACH in St. Andrew's temporary Cathedral, on SUNDAY next, the 14th instant, and the offerings will be received towards liquidating the debt contracted by the purchase of a parsonage.

HUNTER'S HILL.—NOTICE.—The trustees of the school-house recently erected will be in attendance at the building on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive applications for sittings, and to let the same prior to the opening of the building for divine worship. Sydney, February 10th.

CITY ELECTION.—Gentlemen to whom expenses are due in connexion with Mr. FRANK FOWLER'S late Candidature for the City and who were unable to attend at the last meeting, are informed that a Second Meeting will take place at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY (Friday), at the City Wine Vaults; after which no further accounts will be recognised.

CITY ELECTION.—All CLAIMS against Mr. FRANK FOWLER'S Committee, not settled on Saturday last, will be considered and adjusted THIS DAY (Friday), at Mr. BARKHAUSEN'S, City Wine Vaults, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—Mr. JOHN HORDERN'S kind donation, valued at £25, is hereby acknowledged, with thanks. By order of committee. J. P. MACKENZIE, secretary.

WILKINSON.—Anonymous advice.—"Very good," but will stand the hazard of being ruined and books exposed.

TO THE ELECTORS of DURHAM.—GENTLEMEN,—In deference to your wishes, as expressed at the poll on the 8th instant, I shall waive my own desire to be released from further public duty and again serve you as one of your representatives in the Assembly.

R. JONES.

Sydney, February 11, 1858.

THE WESTERN BOROUGHS.

"Libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam"
"Perditus, ut dubitet "Havred" praeferre "Rotoni?"

RENUNTIATOR INIQUISSIME!

"Cujus supplicio non debuit una parari"
"Simia, nec serpens unus, nec culeus unus."

Nota.—Rotto, seu Robo, Eg.—"Canne malignus"—
Cu'ens—hoc conjunctive "Blanket."
Music lovitis productur ultima syllaba verbi "dubitet."

Pitt-street South, February 9th. C.

TICKETS.—

ILLUMINATED TICKETS.

Quite a new style. See Yuill's, tobacconist, George-street, and P. Cordner's, newsagent, 462, Brickfield-hill. All particulars at CODNER'S.

POETRY CARDS, Lace-bordered, gilt, and enamelled. DAVENPORT and CO., 106, South Head Road.

A CARD.—GEORGE M. PITT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Richmond.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Warerooms. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed. 254, George-st.

E. CURTISS, Licensed Plumber to the City Waterworks. Water laid on, and repairs done. 303, Pitt-street.

MR. SMART, Conveyancer, REMOVED to Commercial Chambers, opposite the Exchange.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist.—Established in Sydney, 1842. No. 183, George-street, near Hunter-street.

NEWTOWN.—Dr. SMITH (late of Benevolent Asylum), 2, Australia-street, near Railway Bridge.

PURVIS' ROYAL HOTEL, DUBBO, is now opened with good accommodation for gentlemen travelling with stock; also, good paddocks for cattle.

A number of saddle horses always on hand for SALE.

REMOVAL.—The Office of the New South Wales Trade Protection Society is removed to office No. 12, first floor Exchange. WM. HENRY WEBB, secretary.

R. HARNETT, Broker. Sample Room, 13, Hunter-street.

E. SPAGNOLETTI, Professor of Pianoforte, Balmain.

SPAGNOLETTI, R.A., Professor of Italian and English Singing, either town or country. Balmain.

REMOVAL.—The Offices of the SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY are removed from Bridge-street to the New Buildings at the corner of Hunter and Pitt streets, opposite the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Office.

W. FOY, wholesale manufacturer and exporter of Colonial Tinware, Hamilton Lane, Hunter-st.

THE BEST and cheapest Photographic Portraits. M. BROWN, at 451, Wilshire-place, George-street South.

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, 4th Cleveland-street, near Strawberry Hills. Mrs. THORNTON begs to intimate that she has now REMOVED to the above desirable residence.

SINGING and SIGHT-SINGING taught on the most approved principles; also the Pianoforte on the Logerian system, by Mrs. BRIDSON, 96, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

O'BLIFF HOUSE, South Head (opposite the Signal Station).—Weekly Boarders. Mons. DE LOLLE, Professor of Languages, &c. (without the aid of books). N.B.—Horses for the equestrian art; and carriages every morning for Sydney, returning every evening for South Head.

WRITING, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG 363 Sussex-street, Haymarket.

THE ILLUSTRATED MELBOURNE NEWS, a Weekly Journal of News, Politics, Arts, Literature, and Science.

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JOHN L. SHERRIFF, George-street, Sydney, and all booksellers.

IN THE ESTATE of S. A. MOORE, Builder, South Head Road, deceased.—All accounts against the estate are to be forwarded to Mr. JOHN SMITH, Burton-street, or to Mr. JOHN SHARPE, Crown-street, trustees, for liquidation. All accounts due to the estate are to be paid to Mr. CHARLES WAKEFIELD, 123, Kent-street, the authorised collector. Those not paid will be immediately handed for recovery to the solicitors to the estate, Messrs. ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH and GARRICK.

NOTICE.—All Luggage left in my house within the last six years will be sold in fourteen days if not claimed. D. McLENNAN, Ship Inn, Sydney.

£100,000 DISCOUNT on Bills. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

£150,000 LENT on Farms and City Property. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-st.

£10,000 TO LEND, in sums of not less than £1000. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Crown Law Office, Macquarie-street.

£2 REWARD.—STRAYED from Ashfield, last month, a Dark Brown HORSE, branded on near shoulder JA, off shoulder JM, star on forehead, tip of near ear clipped. £2 will be paid if delivered to Mr. CUTHBERT, Ashfield; or to Mr. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, or £5 will be paid if delivered to the Rev. W. COOMBES, Loui a Creek.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from Dunmore, Five Dock, a BAY HORSE, 5 year old, branded J N. Apply to Mr. Miller, Dunmore.

DOG STOLEN, or STRAYED.—A large Black Bull-Mastiff DOG, some white on neck and legs, ears close cropt, tail cropt. The party is strongly suspected, and had better let the dog loose, when he will come home. If any one detains him after this notice he will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of law; and any one informing will, on conviction of the thief, be handsomely rewarded. H. DIXON, 206, George-street.

CAUTION.—To Publicans and others.—STOLEN or STRAYED, a Bay MARE, docked tail, branded W over over D near shoulder, S near thigh cob built, an indescribable brand over the W over. Any person giving information leading to the recovery of the mare, can receive £5; or, if she is stolen, £20 will be paid to the informer, on the conviction of the thief. Apply to Mr. JOHN SANDS, Deniliquin.

LOST, on MONDAY last, between Crown-street, Surry Hills, and Liverpool-street West, an Overall COAT. The owner's name is on the rate papers in the pocket. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to the owner.

LOST, in Hunter-street, a gold Brequet CHAIN, with a bloodstone seal attached. The finder will be rewarded if brought to Messrs. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter street.

FOUND, a Poodle DOG. The owner can have the same by applying to GEORGE RESTRON, Cumberland-street, No. 160.

AN ACTIVE Boy Wanted, to make himself generally useful. Apply, between 9 and 10 in the morning, to BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

A STOUT LAD as outdoor apprentice wanted. Apply to JOHN WILLIAMS, cooperage, New Pitt-street.

CARPENTER wanted. Apply at the Shipping Office, at half-past nine.

DRAYMAN wanted, good reference required. TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

ENGROSSING CLERK.—Wanted, one who is thoroughly up to his business. Apply personally, at S. C. RODD'S office. RODD and DAWSON.

EVENING INSTRUCTION.—An experienced Tutor is disengaged in the evening. Address, O. O. HERALD Office.

EDUCATION.—An experienced Tutor is disengaged daily after 2 p.m. Address TRAVAIL, Post Office.

LABOURER.—Wanted, for the Patent Slip, an active, sober, steady man. He must produce a reference from his last employer.

MATCH HORSE Wanted.—Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON will give One Hundred Pounds (£100) for a Gelding that will match his brown gelding LUCIFER. He must be sound, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle, and from four off to six off. Lucifer is a rich brown, stands 16 hands 1½ inches (fully) high, and a shade finer, and three-quarters bred. All further particulars on application at the H. S. I. Co.'s Horse Repository, High street, Camperdown.

SHEEP W N.—Four hundred Maiden Ewes. JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 3, Jamison-street.

REQUIRED by a Widow Lady, residing about six miles from Sydney, a Resident Governess to impart a sound English education, with French and music. References in the colony indispensable. Address Mrs. F. M. S., Cook's River.

SHEEP.—Wanted to PURCHASE, 300 Maiden Ewes deliverable at Newcastle. Apply, stating terms, to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

TO PASSENGERS TO ENGLAND.—Wanted, by a respectable Young Man, a Situation as Valet; can have high testimonials from his former employers, for sobriety, honesty, and good temper. No remuneration required beyond a free passage. Apply personally, to Messrs. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

TO PROTESTANT Female Servants.—Wanted, in a family of only two persons, of quiet habits, a General Servant, who can wash and iron. For address apply to Mrs. MOON, confectioner, Chippendale.

TO MERCHANTS, Bonded Storekeepers, &c.—A Storekeeper, with first-class Sydney references for capability, sobriety, integrity, &c.; good packer and marker. Y. Z., 20 Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

TEAMS WANTED.—Loading for Binalong. Apply to LEATHES, BROWN, and CO., 69, Market-street East.

TO CARPENTERS and Joiners.—Wanted to Apprentice a Lad, 16 years of age, to the above trade. Address T. J., HERALD Office.

TO SADDLE and HARNESS MAKERS.—Want Man for the country. To persons wanting practice in Saddle-making, the above is a good opportunity. Application to be made to Mr. HARDY, 154, Elizabeth-st.

VINE-DRESSER Wanted.—Single man, must be thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and treatment of wine in the cellar. Apply Nepean House, Castlereagh, near Penrith.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply Mrs. BUCKLAND, next Scotch Church, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a Rough Carpenter, to do a small job, at No. 1, Brisbane-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant; must cook and wash. Apply to Mrs. NORRIE, 180, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an active Lad of good character. Apply to Mr. NORRIE, 180, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for Wollongong, a cleanly Servant, who can bake and wash. Apply 229, Macquarie-street, from 10 to 12.

WANTED, a Wheelwright. Apply to THOMAS IRELAND, Bullsham Hill, near Parramatta; or at 49, Goulburn-street East.

WANTED, an active Boy, to make himself generally useful. Apply Captain Cook Hotel, Turner-street, Redfern.

WANTED in a small family, a Girl, about 16 years of age, to make herself generally useful. Apply 514, George-street.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply No. 19, Liverpool-street, opposite Kent-street.

WANTED, a Family's Washing, at 2s. per dozen. Apply at No. 26, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Young Man, as Cook, and to make himself generally useful. Apply after 9 o'clock, at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Person, a situation as Barmaid in a respectable house. Address J. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Nurse Girl, 14 or 15 years of age, to go with a lady to the country. Apply immediately to Mrs. J. P. MACKENZIE, No. 107, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, a Young Man to drive a horse and cart. Apply to T. PERKINS, butcher, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, a Gentleman fully competent to undertake the management of the common law department in the office of a country solicitor. Address, LEX, HERALD Office.

WANTED to be Known—Portraits, 5s., with case. 290, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, a short distance from Sydney, a detached Cottage suitable for a gentleman's family, with not less than six rooms, exclusive of kitchen, and good supply of water; rent not to exceed £110 per annum. Address G. M., 187, York-street.

WANTED, an experienced Waiter. Wanted, an experienced Boots. Apply by letter, to Box 153, Post Office.

WANTED to SELL, a Baker's Cart; price £8. Apply No. 387, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a good General Hand for the Saddlery and Harness business. Apply JAMES THOMPSON, 144, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong active Young Man accustomed to driving horses, for the country. Apply to W. MILLS, Melbourne Hotel, King-street East.

WANTED, a Groom. Apply to HAIGH and ASHLIN, 2, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a Boy, to ring the bell and make himself useful at No. 12, King-street West.

WANTED, by a Lady, a Furnished Bedroom, with Board and attendance. The neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo, or the Domain preferred. Apply A. B., Our Lyceum Hotel, stating terms and locality.

WANTED, for the Country, a Governess, to instruct a family in a sound English education, with drawing and music. Apply, by letter, to G. J. W., Redfern Post Office. References required.

WANTED, in a small family, a Girl about 15. Apply 188 Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a Girl as House Servant. Mrs. LONG, 48 Kensington-street.

WANTED, a Needlewoman, and to make herself generally useful. 2, Short-st., Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a steady and competent Man as Coachman and Groom. Apply to Mr. CHARLES NATHAN, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, a strong active Girl, 16, to do house work. Apply 290, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, to PURCHASE a Team of Bullocks, with or without dray. HAIGH and ASHLIN, agents, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a General Servant. Good references indispensable. Apply Mrs. HART, 243, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a Girl to make herself generally useful. Apply at 96, Palmer street.

WANTED, an experienced Stock-keeper, for an overland party. None need apply but such as can produce good references as to ability and sobriety. Apply at MARTIN and HILL'S, near the Post Office, George-street.

WANTED, a Single Man, with character, as Coachman and Groom, for Bathurst. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Married Couple, as Dairy and Farm Servants; also, a Boy. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-street.

WANTED, respectable Females, as Domestic Servants. Apply, with character, J. C. GLUE, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable Female, as General Servant. Apply at the Lebanon-in-vain, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable Female, as General Servant. Apply 22, Church-hill.

WANTED, a Girl, to do house-work. Apply 129, Phillip-street, two doors from Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Housemaid, Laundress, and Kitchenmaid. Apply Sion House, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

WANTED, a Plumber—one that has been accustomed to ship work. J. FITZPATRICK, 120, Clarence-st.

WANTED, a Girl about 15 or 16, as General Servant. Mrs. UPTON, 385, Elizabeth-street South, near Campbell-street.

WANTED, a Pork Butcher, to make small goods, at J. GISBINS, 520, George street.

WANTED, this morning, a competent Steady Man as Shepherd, to accompany sheep from Molong to Maiden's Punt. Apply at 11, at OLIVER STAINES' Offices, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a Man to Plough and Drive Bullocks. Apply OLIVER STAINES, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, Married Couples as indoor servants, without incumbrance, for town and country; several single Farming Men, a Butcher, two Bushmen and Sawyers, Bullock Driver, three or four Shepherding Families; a Waiter and Boots, and a Female General Servant, for Bathurst; and several other useful, steady boys. Apply to HAIGH and ASHLIN, agents, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, an active and sober Waiter. Apply CUNNINGHAM'S, Commercial Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, a smart Boy to wait at table, &c. Apply CUNNINGHAM'S, Commercial Hotel, King-street East.

WANTED to buy, a Second-hand Spring Cart and Harness immediately. Apply to Mr. F. BLACK, Spread Eagle, corner of Park and Elizabeth streets.

WANTED, a furnished Bedroom in a healthy locality. Address, stating terms, W. T., HERALD Office.

YASS.—An Opportunity presents itself for a Married Gentleman who can impart a sound Classical and Commercial Education to the sons of the gentry in and the surrounding districts of Yass, there being no gentleman here capable of undertaking such duties. A very handsome independence may soon be realised. Address Mr. H. DIXON, Mount Pleasant, Yass.

WANTED, for the Country, a steady single Man as Blacksmith and Farrier. H. MACKAY, 1, Church Hill.

WANTED. TEAMS for Tumut. Wanted, 2000 prime Wethers, delivered on the Billabong.

For SALE.—1. A choice freehold, highly improved, with run for 8000 sheep.

—2 and 3. Sugar and Bullundry, good stations in the Lachlan District.

—4. Very superior Darling Downs station, with 16,000 sheep, run for 30,000, salt bush, and plenty of myall and water.

—5. Some choice lots of store sheep and cattle.

GARLAND and BINGHAM, 72 Sussex-street.

£300 WANTED, for 12 months certain; 12 per cent. will be given. The security offered is undoubted. Address £300 HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Man Cook, also a good Laundress. BARRY'S Coffee Rooms, 357, George-street.

WANTED, an intelligent Youth, for an office. Apply to T. G. SAWKINS, agent, Market Wharf.

A RESPECTABLE small House, from vacant tenant, taxes and water paid; the present occupant leaving on Monday. Apply J. SUTTON, builder, Palmer-street, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

A HOUSE TO LET, in Downshire-street, Lower Fort-street. Apply to Mr. RODE, No. 2.

A COTTAGE to LET, at Ashfield, within five minutes walk of the Railway station. Rent, moderate. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S office, High-street, Sydney.

APARTMENTS, Furnished or Unfurnished; board, if required. 54, Brisbane-street, South Head Road. Terms moderate.

A LADY requiring a Furnished Bedroom (board optional)—one to LET, 98 Elizabeth-street.

APARTMENTS, with whole or partial Board. 229, Macquarie-street, private Legislative Assembly.

APARTMENTS, Furnished or Unfurnished, with or without Board. 30, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A very comfortable home is offered upon moderate terms, to a Lady, or Gentleman of quiet habits. Apply to Messrs. HAIGH and ASHLIN, Pitt-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Two vacancies. Mrs. DIGAN'S, 45 (late 39) Bathurst-street West. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Families and Gentlemen, at 83, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET; taxes paid; water laid on. WHITFIELD'S Coal Yard, Bathurst-street.

COTTAGES, Johnson-street, Bay-street, Glebe, two rooms and kitchen, &c., 11s. per week. Apply Mrs. MORRISON, No. 9, Johnson-street.

COTTAGES, two rooms each, 7s. per week, in Coe's buildings, Glebe. Apply to Mrs. MORRISON, No. 9, Johnson-street.

FURNISHED ROOMS to LET, at Balmain; with or without Board; water frontage, with a bathing-house attached. Apply W. WATTS, Balmain.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET, in a private family, where there are no children or any other lodgers. Enquiries to be made at R. M. LINDSAY'S, bookseller, 17, Elizabeth-street North.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES to LET, at 214, George-street. Apply to RICHARD PEEK, auctioneer.

HOUSES and Farms TO LET.—A Public House, Glebe, £2 10s. per week.

To let, 8 roomed house at Redfern, 25s.

To let, the upper part of a house at Darlinghurst; rent, 20s. per week.

To let, a snug stone residence in Neutral Bay; water, garden, and every convenience; rent, moderate.

To let, a 30 acre farm at Lane Cove, fenced, part cleared and cultivated; two houses, stables, sheds, &c., one hour from Sydney by boat, or four miles by road. To an industrious man the rent only nominal. Implements at valuation.

G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, loan agent, valuer, Commercial Chambers, opposite Exchange. N.B.—Money lent on deeds, £1 to £10,000.

HOUSE to LET, Woolloomooloo, nine rooms, including kitchen, &c. R. HARNETT, 13, Hunter-street.

PART of a FURNISHED COTTAGE, with separate Kitchen, to LET, pleasantly situated at Balmain, in view of the Water. Apply at 186, late 44, Pitt-street North Sydney.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET, suitable for a respectable couple, in good situation and active business. Apply at once to Mr. DELOHERY, 167, Pitt-street.

RESPECTABLE PARTIES visiting Melbourne may find superior accommodation at Bedford House, 156, Collins-street East.

SPACIOUS APARTMENTS TO LET, cheap. E. CURTISS, 303, Pitt-street, 3 doors south of Market-street.

ST. KILDA HOUSE.—Private Boarding Establishment for Families and Gentlemen, Woolloomooloo-street.

SMALL SHOP or Office to LET, Pitt-street, next to Mort's-buildings. Apply next door.

TO LET, a House containing six rooms, kitchen, &c., with stable, coach-house, and garden, situated in Prince's Road, Darlinghurst, at present occupied by Mr. Woodward. Apply to S. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

TO LET, Residence suitable for a genteel family, No. 5, Fairview-terrace. Apply Mr. SMART, conveyancer, Commercial Chambers, Pitt-street, opposite the Exchange.

TO LET, a Cottage at Burwood, with garden and paddock, plenty of water. Apply Cashier, E. S. and A. WANT, No. 139, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, that commodious Family Residence, No. 55, Lower Fort-street, a few doors North of Windmill-street, containing eight rooms and suitable offices. Apply at Mr. FLAVELLE'S, next door; or to FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., 354 George-street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, that beautifully situated House in Cumberland-place, just vacated by Captain Lethbridge, R.N., containing excellent accommodation for a family, besides stable, coach-house, &c. Apply to ALLAN and NORTON, No. 90, Clarence-street.

TO LET, Maryville Cottage, near St. Peter's, Newtown. Apply to MICHAEL BENNETT 770 George-st.

TO LET, the Forbes Hotel, corner of King and York streets. Apply from 10 a.m. until 1 p.m.

TO MILLERS.—To LET, the Collingwood Steam Flour Mill, with detached dwelling-house and stables, &c., &c. It is situate about a quarter of a mile from the railway station at Liverpool, and connected therewith by branch line. This mill is in complete working order, having been lately supplied with new gearing, a new ten horse-power engine, boiler, donkey engine, &c., for working two pair of stones; there is also abundance of water. The advantageous position of this mill must ensure a very handsome remuneration to the tenant. All further particulars can be ascertained on application to J. H. ATKINSON, Circular Quay, Sydney; or to H. VOSS, Collingwood, Liverpool.

TO LET, a Grocer's Shop, doing a first-rate retail business. Apply to GEORGE BOLIN, corner of Goulburn-street and Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, Evandale House, Pitt-street, Redfern—seven rooms, &c. Apply to Mr. HORNE, next door.

TO BE LET, Part of a Cottage, furnished. Apply at the Forth and Clyde, Mort's Dry Dock.

TO LET, a detached Cottage of six rooms, at the Glebe. T. T. SMITH, builder, Glebe.

TO BE LET, No. 3, Lyons-terrace, at present in the occupation of J. T. Armitage Esq. Possession will be given on the 1st March next. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, solicitor, Macquarie-street North.

TO LET, commodious House, 10, Wynyard-square; rent moderate; water laid on. Apply Mr. LEVEY, Wynyard-square.

TO BE LET, a House, 41, Young-street, containing five rooms. Apply to Mr. PINCHER, at the corner.

TO LET, the House in George-street, next door to the undersigned, and adjoining the English and Scottish Bank. The position cannot be excelled for any business purpose. A long lease will be given at a moderate rental. Apply to JOHN HUGHES, the owner.

TO LET, a Public House in Castlereagh, near the Court-house, doing a good business. No bonus; rent, moderate; fixtures taken at a fair valuation. Apply to H. VAUGHAN, 136, King-street East.

TO LET, the House in Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, lately occupied by Mr. Purkis, containing nine rooms, with flower garden, coach-house, and stable, poultry yards, washing and gig shed. Water laid on, and every convenience for a respectable family. On view from 11 o'clock till 4. Apply at PURKIS and LAMBERT'S, 252, George-street.

ENGLISH NEWS
TO
November 28th.

As the Wonga Wonga was leaving Melbourne the clipper-ship Norfolk was telegraphed at the Heads, having made a splendid passage of sixty-seven days from England. Captain Walker boarded the Norfolk, and obtained a few English papers, and has obligingly furnished us with a copy of the *Times* of the 28th, and an *Evening Star* of the 23rd November, from which our extracts are taken. We understand that the Norfolk did not leave Plymouth till the 2nd December, though no later papers than those of the 28th November were on board.

AUSTRIA.

(*From the Times' Correspondent.*)

Vienna, November 24.

The recent concentration of Turkish troops on the right bank of the Danube has given rise to so many erroneous reports that it may be as well to lay before you some reliable information which has reached me on the subject. The Porte, being aware that there is a violent political ferment in all those provinces which are inhabited by people of Roumanic and Slavonic origin, has considered it necessary to place troops *en échelon* between Silistria and Widdin. The report that the Turkish Government has communicated to the great Powers its determination to occupy Wallachia and Moldavia if there should be any disturbances in those provinces is incorrect, but it is probable that it has inquired what steps are to be taken if excesses on the part of the revolutionary faction should render intervention necessary. The statement of the *Nord*, that there is a secret understanding between the Austrian Government and the Radicals in the Danubian Principalities greatly amuses the Vienna diplomatists, who well know that the Imperial Cabinet has never ceased to reproach the Porte for having permitted such a host of political refugees to return to Moldavia and Wallachia. The assertion that the Austrian commanders in Transylvania and the Servian Banat have received orders to cross the frontiers if there should be any disturbances in the Danubian Principalities is also pure invention. This Government, which ardently desires that the conditions of the Treaty of March 30 should be fulfilled to the letter, is not likely to forget that its 27th article runs thus: "If the internal repose of the Principalities should be menaced or compromised, the Sublime Porte will come to an agreement with (*s'entendra avec*) the other contracting Powers respecting the measures to be taken for maintaining or re-establishing legal order. An armed intervention cannot take place without a previous agreement between the Powers." Unfortunately some of the articles in the Treaty of Paris are very loosely worded, but it is impossible to mistake the sense of the foregoing. According to private advices from Belgrade considerable moral pressure was employed by France and Russia before Prince Alexander of Servia consented to commute the sentence of death passed upon the conspirators to imprisonment for life. The French and Russian Consuls-General at Belgrade assured their superiors at Constantinople that the execution of the Senators would be a violation of the Constitution proclaimed at Belgrade on the 24th of February, 1839, and therefore the Porte was worried and teased until it consented to desire the Hospodar to spare the lives of the men who had plotted against him and his Government. Prince Alexander probably received a hint of what was doing at Constantinople, for he had commuted the sentence of the conspirators before the instructions of the Porte reached Belgrade.

We learn from Bucharest that the European Commission for the reorganization of Moldavia and Wallachia has divided its work in the following way:—The English Commissioner has charge of the internal administration, the Austrian of the finances, the Prussian of military matters, the Russian of ecclesiastical affairs, the French of public instruction, the Sardinian of commerce and public works, and the Turkish of legislation. The Constantinople correspondent of the German and French papers talk much about the occupation of the Island of Perim by the English, and fancy that it will eventually become a question of European importance.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

Liverpool, Monday.

The agent of the New York Associated Press has received a despatch from New York per the Persia. This despatch was placed on board at Sandy Hook, and is to the effect that the new constitution in Mexico had been suspended, and General Comonfort declared Dictator. Campeachy had surrendered to the Government forces. The whole of Yucatan was in arms.

THE EXPECTED CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

We learn by telegram from Marseilles that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail-packet Vectis, with the overland Calcutta, Bombay, and the missing Australian mails, left Malta at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, and arrived at Marseilles at 10 a.m. on Friday.

Having made a longer passage than anticipated, she was not in time for the mails to be forwarded by the regular train, but they were despatched by special train at noon of that day.

It is not unlikely that the special may have overtaken the regular express, and that the mails will arrive in Paris by 5 o'clock this morning. In that case they will come on to Boulogne by special train, thence to Dover by special mail packet, and to London by special South-Eastern train, and will arrive at the General Post-office by 3 o'clock.

But it is feared the mails will not arrive in Paris before 7 o'clock this morning, when they will come on to Boulogne by special train, and, arriving there about noon, will not reach London before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

However, all that can be done by anticipation has been arranged by the General Post Office authorities to get these all-important mails to London in time to deliver the letters for the metropolis this evening, and to despatch the country portion by the evening mail trains. The mail-packet Prince Frederick William, after landing at Dover the extra China mail last night, started off again to Boulogne to fetch the Calcutta, Bombay, and Australian mails. It happens most unfortunately that there will be no water in Boulogne harbour at the time of the arrival of the mail there, but if the weather should improve to-day the Prince Frederick William will go out into the roads at Boulogne, and, if practicable, will embark the heavy mails there, without waiting for the tide; but should there be too much swell of the sea on the bar she will not be able to bring the mails out before 5 o'clock, and then they cannot reach London before half-past 9.

The Australian mails, per Simla, of the following dates—Sydney, 11th October, and Melbourne, October 16th, may be expected in London December the 6th.—*Times*, November 28th.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE BANK CRISIS AT GLASGOW.—A public meeting was held in Glasgow on the 26th of November, in consequence of a requisition, signed by upwards of 200 mercantile firms, addressed to the Lord Provost. The meeting was held in the City Hall, and was attended by more than 3000 persons. The resolutions were spoken to by Sheriff Steele, Dean of Faculty Monioon, Mr. Smith of Jordan Hill, Baillie Clouston, Mr. Dalglish, M.P., and Baillie M'Culloch. The object was to restore and sustain the Western and City of Glasgow Banks, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to solicit the assistance of the Government. It was asserted that if the banks could be enabled to resume, the depositors would recover all their property, though the shareholders might suffer, but that if the banks were finally stopped, great embarrassment would be caused to numerous employers of labour, and thousands of workmen would be thrown out of employment.

Her Majesty has signified her gracious intention of opening the session of Parliament in person.—*Globe.*

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.—We regret to state that the Duke of Newcastle, while hunting with the Earl of Scarborough's hounds, near Kneesall, on Thursday last, was thrown from his horse, and falling on his elbow dislocated his shoulder. Fortunately two medical men were in the field at the time, and his grace was carried to a cottage, where the fracture was reduced, &c., and he was conveyed home by Dr. Ward, of Wellow-hall. Early on the following morning the duke started off to Nottingham to attend to his official duties as Lord-lieutenant of the county of Nottingham On Tuesday last their guests, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, who were on a visit at Worksopmanor, called to inquire after the duke's health.—*Nottingham Review.*

THE EXTRA CHINA MAIL.—The extra mail from China to Suez, brought by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Norma, reached London late last night. It was conveyed to Marseilles by the French mail steam-packet Jourdain; reached Paris yesterday morning; and on arrival at Calais by the day passenger train, the mail packet Prince Frederick William, that happened to be there, brought it over specially to Dover, the weather having been so bad in the Channel yesterday as to prevent the South-Eastern steampackets from leaving Dover or Calais harbours. The mail left China on the 6th of October.—*Times*, November 28th.

THE NEWCASTLE BANKS.—Newcastle, Friday Evening, November 27th, 10 p.m.—Various meetings have been held to-day between the directors and the first-class shareholders. No official announcement of the result has been published, but it is known that about one-third of the first-class shareholders have signed consent to a subscription of £5 per share, with the view of establishing a new bank for discounting bona fide bills only, and allowing no overdrawn accounts.

THE NEW BIG BEN.—The bell will be broken up where it now is, and conveyed piecemeal to the new foundry. This will be a great saving of expense and a great convenience; as, supposing the bell were re-cast in the north, there would be the same risk incurred with the new as with the old. The bell will now be cast strictly according to the original specification, and under the immediate eye of Mr. Dennison, one of the best judges of bells in this country, and it will be completed in less than three months. The cost of re-casting the bell will not exceed £600, which will not have to be voted by Parliament, as by a judicious economy and proper care a larger sum has been saved out of the original vote.

FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES—Brett, an experienced officer of the detective force of London, has lately been at Brussels for the purpose of endeavouring to trace out something relative to the forged notes of the Bank of England, which were some short time ago discovered there in a hat-case left at the Hotel des Etrangers, in the Rue des Tressiers. From his inquiries, it appears that the account already given was substantially correct. The hat-case had been left at the hotel about three years back by a porter, and since then never claimed. The case, after a time, was deposited in a lumber room, and there remained, forgotten, until the proprietor of the house, on seeing in the English papers the details of the Waterloo-bridge tragedy, thought of what had been left with him, and determined to examine it. It was heavy, and well secured by a brass padlock, and its general appearance was calculated to excite suspicion. His curiosity induced him to get it down and break the padlock, and he found it to contain thirteen large official-looking sealed envelope parcels. He opened them, and to his great astonishment discovered the contents to consist of thousands of what appeared to him to be Bank of England notes. He took two of them to the shop of M. Edouard de Poire, a money-changer, who, we believe, was about to cash them when the hotel-keeper intimated that he wished his opinion as to their character. M. de Poire then examined them more closely, and detected that they were forgeries; but so clever were they executed, that other money-changers, notwithstanding the doubts expressed as to their genuineness, offered to exchange them. The discovery was at once communicated to Mr. Maltby, the British consul, who made it known to the Bank of England, and the box and the notes were placed in the custody of M. Van Hauw, of the Brussels police, until the English officer arrived. They then underwent a strict examination by the chief engraver of the Belgian Bank, which occupied some hours, and the whole of the notes were pronounced to be forged. They however were so well executed, and the imitation so strong, both as regards the character of the paper, watermark, &c., as to mislead the most cautious. They had evidently been struck off from three plates, which the bank authorities believed to be British engraving. The £10 notes bear a date when there was no issue of that description of notes at the Bank of England. The Belgian police seemed rather perplexed at the fact of so large a quantity of fictitious notes having escaped the scrutiny of their custom-house officials; but on examination of the envelopes it was ascertained that the parcels, notwithstanding their size, had passed through the post-office from Marseilles, which post mark each bore. The forged notes were placed in an inner envelope. The outer ones were addressed to different parties in various places in Belgium (known to be living at the parts named at the time, but who have since absconded), while the inner ones were re-addressed to persons at Marseilles. This was a stratagem to deceive the police. In the event of one of the parties being captured, no doubt his excuse would be, for possession of the parcel, that he only received it to send it to the direction of the enclosed envelope; and that as it was sealed he knew nothing of the contents. Just previously to the time of the box being left at the Hotel des Etrangers, some parties were apprehended at Frankfort, on a charge of passing Bank of England notes, on which occasion the Bank sent over Haydon, the City detective, to assist the authorities there. Those forged now turned out to be facsimiles of those discovered at Brussels. A great number of forged notes of a like character were in circulation on the continent about that time, the parties were convicted, and they made certain revelations to the Government respecting accomplices, who no doubt were in Brussels at the time, and owing to the publicity of the fraud, and fearing detection, but not wishing to destroy the notes, they resorted to the expedient of getting their stock in trade left at the hotel as before narrated. That they carried on their nefarious trade in many of the continental cities and towns there is ample proof, and as well as that some of the notes found their way to England. Brett, the officer, has left Brussels for London, to deposit the forged notes in the custody of the Bank of England.—*Evening Star.*

INCIDENTS OF THE CAPTURE OF DELHI.—The King of Delhi was found—no, he gave himself up, with the Queen; and they are safely shut up together in a little room in the courtyard of the palace. The English flag floats over the palace. Report says that when the king was brought back he said, "I am no longer a king or a Mussulman; I will now eat pork." The king's two sons and his grandson, the heir apparent to the throne, were caught and killed, and their bodies exposed to the public gaze in the Chowndee Choak, a dreadful disgrace to the Imperial city. Fancy, on the smoke clearing away at the assault, the first thing that met the horrified gaze of our brave troops was a European crucified, and a woman (a European) stripped naked, sore from head to foot, chained to a bastion, a raving maniac. Two European women were also found crucified. A round shot ended the miseries of the poor maniac.—*Private Letter from Simlah.*

THEATRICAL MARRIAGES.—Some interesting marriages are talked of in theatrical circles. Mddle. Borghese, the beautiful singer of the Theatre Lyrique, leaves to marry a trading captain of Bordeaux, who takes her out, as it were, as part of his venture. Wherever his vessel, La Jolie Javotte, touches his wife will give a concert. The concert given, the merchandise disposed of, away sails the Jolie Javotte for other climes. There is something new under the sun at last. They say Mddle. Sophie Dulcken is about to marry Prince Radzivil, the richest landowner in Poland. This is good news to give courage to our girls, who continue their practice, as well as to their mothers who hear it. They say likewise that Gueymard and Lauters have also determined on marriage, which decision gives cause of rejoicing to the public in general, as they will both remain in its service.—*Court Journal.*

DISSENTING SERVICES IN EXETER HALL.—It will be in the recollection of our readers (says the *Evening Star*) that certain special services in Exeter Hall, promoted by influential members of the Established Church, and sanctioned by episcopal authority, were abruptly stopped by the intervention of the vicar of the parish. It had been announced that those services were for the benefit of the working classes, but, regardless of the object and looking only to the conservation of his own rights and privileges, the reverend rector resisted the missionary invasion, and resting upon the law by which his Church is governed, set at defiance both bishops and nobles. Soon after these facts became known, some members of the Dissenting body met, in consultation, and came to the resolution to undertake the work, which the members of the Established Church were forced to abandon. Untrammelled by the law which the vicar had invoked against his co-religionists, they announced their intention of having special Sunday evening service in Exeter-hall, to which the working classes were invited. The first service took place last evening, and the influx of visitors was so great, that the doors of the hall were closed, because all who desired to enter could not find accommodation within its walls. It was calculated that 5000 persons at the very least were present, including a large number of the working classes. It was the subject of remark that the number of that body in attendance was far greater than when the services were conducted under the auspices of the Established Church. The service commenced at half-past six o'clock, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. William Brock, a well-known and popular Baptist divine. The reverend gentleman preached from 1 Cor., xv., 3rd and 4th verses, a discourse which was distinguished by that earnestness of manner, and vigour of thought and argument, which have secured for him so high a position among metropolitan divines. It was evident last night that the reverend gentleman's Saxon plainness of speech, and his homely, yet forcible illustrations were far more acceptable to his audience than an oration the most eloquent or philosophic.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON BANK FAILURE.—The directors, assisted by Mr. H. Hill, have completed their examination of the bank accounts, and we are allowed to present an abstract of the statement they will submit to the shareholders to-day. The directors announce with pain that they were not aware to what extent the manager had discounted and made advances upon paper, which never ought to have been received at the bank. They furnish a statement of assets and liabilities which they believe to be accurate, showing a deficit of £32,000. As no bank can exist without capital and confidence, the shareholders will see that as no less a sum than £497,000 is held at call, without that sum is allowed to remain with them for a time the directors' efforts to resume operations will be fruitless. If that sum is left in their hands the directors have little fear for the future: but if not, they cannot undertake the recommencement of the bank. The directors are willing to lend £50,000, and they believe that a further sum of £250,000 might be raised, with which they could conduct the current business. The directors advise the remodelling of the board, and a close of all transfers for two years, except in cases of insolvency or death.—*Evening Star.*

NEW YORK.—There was considerable alarm felt in New York by the continuance of the hunger mobs of the unemployed working classes, and it was thought necessary to guard the Custom-house, in which is situated the United States treasury, by a detachment of United States soldiers and marines as a precaution against any emergency. The meetings were attended by thousands, and the language was at times very violent. The police maintained order, and made many arrests. The matter claimed serious attention at Washington, and the military precautions were under the special supervision of General Scott, the Commander-in-Chief of the army.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The following circular has been issued by the Premier to the supporters of the Government:—"Downing-street, November 20.—Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that Parliament having been called to meet on Thursday, the 3rd of December, business of great importance will then immediately be brought forward, and I trust that it may be consistent with your convenience to attend in your place in the House of Commons on that day.—I have the honour, &c., PALMERSTON."

THE AMERICAN PANIC AS VIEWED IN ENGLAND.—The commercial advices by the Arabia yesterday made some of our worthy fellow-citizens feel a little foolish. We had been waiting, with breathless anxiety, for the explosion of the bombshell we had sent over something like a month ago. We expected to hear very dreadful accounts of the damage it had done, the consternation it had created, and the fearful measures of retaliation to which it might incite the English people. The Bank of England was certainly to suspend; scores of houses connected with the American trade were to disappear from the commercial world; and it was even feared that the indignant sons of John Bull might rush over in swarms, personally or by proxy, and demand payment of the money they had loaned us on our railway bonds. All this was to take place as soon as the news of our bank suspension should reach the English shore. That event took place in due time; but the direful results have not followed. In fact, John Bull does not seem in the least excited by this awful incident. The Bank of England did not suspend, Consols did not decline, and the imperturbable Britishers coolly proceeded to buy up our railroad stocks and bonds at the ridiculously low figure to which our ridiculous panic had reduced them. This may be a little annoying to our overweening vanity. It shows we are neither so important nor so wise as we had fancied ourselves. But it also shows that there is more intelligence and a more solid order of men in the London Stock Exchange than in our own. They are less excitable, act with greater deliberation, and have more sagacity, and possibly more principle, than the Bulls and Bears of Wall-street. On the receipt of the news of the suspension of specie payments by our banks, Consols fell one-fourth per cent., but recovered even that trifling decline during the day. With us it is no unusual circumstance for stocks to rise and fall 8 or 10 per cent. in the course of a morning.—*New York Times*, November 14.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN AMERICA.—The city was taken by surprise yesterday morning by the news that the English, so far from succumbing under the influence of the news of our financial embarrassments and the suspension of specie payments by our banks, had taken the matter quite coolly, and thought, on the whole, that it was the best thing that could have been done. It was hardly reasonable to expect to hear by the Arabia the full effect of our disasters here. It will take some time for our catastrophe to re-act upon the commercial community of England. The houses which are doomed will struggle as long as they can, and may succeed in putting off the evil day for a long time. In 1837 the bank suspension took place in May, and the Anglo-American houses in England did not fall till late in the summer. For the moment, the exhilirating effect of the fall of Delhi and the proximate re-conquest of the Presidency of Bengal have completely counteracted the damping tendency of our commercial troubles. Of course, ultimately, as the fall of Delhi will put no money into the pockets of the English, their loss by us will be none the less, and, whatever comes of India, they will still have all the same to pay up their debts to us, and to resign themselves to lose many of the debts we owe them. They will still lose a large proportion of the money they have invested in our rotten railways. They will still suffer severely by our bankrupt dry goods dealers and our insolvent merchants. But when all these losses are fairly written down and checked off, to what do they amount for a nation like England? Next to nothing. Our trade with England, or rather that portion of it which can be affected by these commercial tempests, is a very small part of the financial and commercial business of Great Britain. The merchants and bankers who might be overthrown by our revulsion are so infinitessimal a part of the British community that the loss of them would hardly be noticed if they went out of sight altogether. The Anglo-American houses might be swept away and trade would go on just as usual; the great business of the country does not depend on their existence or their solvency. We may learn a wholesome lesson from the British reception of our financial troubles. There was no flurry in the streets, no clamour in the newspapers. The suspension of the banks was hailed as "a very good thing" on the whole; and as for specie, it was proclaimed that England would send as much as we wanted, provided we paid for it. This is the tone and language of a sensible, practical, ripely intelligent people. We could do no harm by copying them sometimes. We are yet too near the revulsion to dogmatise on it; but when the time comes that we shall know the the inside history of the revulsion and bank suspension of 1857, from beginning to end, perhaps it may be found that this community did not distinguish itself in that year for coolness, sagacity, courage, or common sense, and possibly it may occur to the future historian of these times to illustrate his meaning by contrasting with our flurry and panic the manly attitude of some other people in a like crisis. England would present an obvious parallel.—*New York Herald.*

THE LATE EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE MARRIAGE IN LONDON.—The Metropolitan and Liverpool police have discovered that John Blair Wells, one of the brothers concerned in the infamous double marriage in London, was in Liverpool from the 4th to the 6th instant, and that on the 7th instant he sailed in the ship Great Western for New York, taking with him some luggage and a little boy.—*Evening Star, 23rd November.*

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Prince Frederick William of Prussia, whose intended visit to Her Majesty we were enabled to announce some weeks ago, has arrived at Windsor Castle. His Royal Highness' *sejour* will not be a prolonged one on this occasion, as he returns to Berlin with the intention, however, of visiting England before Christmas—at which time it is probable that the uncertainty which now prevails even at Potsdam about the future movement of the King of Prussia will be removed one way or another. His Majesty is still in a very precarious state, and owing to his unavoidable detention at Potsdam, the Prince Regent is as yet unable to fix his abode in the capital. The greatest harmony fortunately exists between the Queen and the Regent, and the Cabinet appear disposed to co-operate cordially with His Royal Highness in his efforts to remove those clogs which the King's long illness has placed on the wheels of the Government.—*Court Circular.*

OUR SIAMESE FRIENDS.—The State reception, by her Majesty, of the embassy from the Kings of Siam, has been the principal event at Court during the week. Though each king sent representatives, yet there was a chief envoy—Phya Mantri Suriywanse—who actually bore and delivered the letters to the Queen, and who was distinguished from all the others in costume. This chief ambassador was decorated by an enormously broad-brimmed hat, ornamented with gold; the other members of the embassy all wore conical-shaped skull caps, seamed with gold, those of the highest dignity were of purple velvet, the others of a darker coloured velvet, but all ornamented at the top with a gilt spike head. Some of these caps had the addition of a curtain, or flap, down the back of the neck, after the manner of the shakos of our Indian army. A tunic, bound round the waist by a sash, and trousers, with a long loose robe, worn over all, is the general style of dress, and scarlet or red and gold are the prevailing colours. The robe of the chief ambassador was of gold tissue; but apparently woven on a lighter fabric than we are accustomed to see among the Orientals. We hear that some of the members of the embassy, whose Court costume at home does not include shoes and stockings, and whose nether habiliments are somewhat of the shortest, according to Siamese "regulations," were rather put to it to appear before the Queen in a proper and becoming manner, and made some European addition to their Oriental dresses of a rather incongruous nature, but, on the whole, the Siamese acquitted themselves with great good sense and good breeding in the very trying ordeal—to them—of a State reception by her Majesty. Some of our own East Indian magnates might well have taken a lesson from the Siamese, who approached the Queen with the same reverence they pay their own Sovereign, while the Indians venture into the presence of her Majesty with less ceremony than they would dare to use even at the court of their most insignificant native prince. The appearance of the embassy was handsome, but not equal in splendour to what we are accustomed to see from India. None of the members wore arms. The members of the Siamese Embassy very much resemble the Chinese in feature and complexion. In stature they are decidedly below the average English standard, but are to be distinguished at once from the members of the celestial empire, by their short full black hair, and the absence of the long queue—the distinguishing ornament of the Chinamen.—*Court Journal.*

HEATHEN VICE.

(*From the Times, November 28.*)

LORD SHAFTESBURY, whose manly tone on Indian subjects we cannot too highly praise, charges the English press with undue reserve in the publication of the details connected with the atrocities of the Mutiny. So far as we are concerned, we confess to reserve, to a great deal of reserve, in the publication of these details; whether it is undue reserve those alone can judge who have the details before them. We can only say that had we not used a great reserve we should have raised an outcry against our total want of reserve. If we had not exercised positive secrecy we should have been condemned for the most unguarded and unscrupulous exposures. What were we to do between two such alternatives? We took what we thought, and what we still think, the better alternative of the two. Such details as some of those which we might have given are better given under the disguise of generalities than in the minuteness of matter of fact.

But, though we spared our readers as much as we could the pain of revolting and horrible images, we have had and have no objection that they should know that there are the most terrible details in the background of outrages perpetrated upon English men and English women. The knowledge of this general fact is no more than what our readers ought to have; it is a useful piece of knowledge for them, and it will be a guide to them in forming a right estimate of what Hindoo heathenism is, and the difference between human nature with and human nature without Christianity. There is, undoubtedly, an influence which Christianity has even over those who do not submit themselves regularly to its influence,—over that large mass which preachers call "the world." It is a common thing to say that careless Christians are as bad as heathens; judged relatively to their respective opportunities and lights they may be so, but such facts as Lord Shaftesbury refers to show that this is not true positively. No Christians could have done what these Hindoos have done, so that Christianity, it would seem, does affect in some way or other the mass of mankind that come into its pale, making it, however careless and lax according to a strict standard, different from what it would have been without Christianity. This is an interesting question, and such facts as these throw light upon it. Military life has the reputation of great laxity, but it is quite clear that the moral temper of an English army is as different as light is from darkness from that of a Hindoo army.

The truth is, your heathen is not only vicious, but plunges deep into the very depths of vice. Vice is not an indulgence simply, it is also a horrible mystery; heathen, and especially Oriental nature, is not content with the indulgence, but dives into the mystery. It goes behind the veil, it penetrates into the sanctuary, it searches the inner depths and recesses, it makes discoveries in the horrible interior, it follows up the subject, and goes into abominable subtleties and refinements of vice from which Christian nature even in its worst examples shrinks back. There is something insatiable about heathen vice, and especially Oriental vice; it palls unless it is in progress, is always penetrating further, and going beyond its present self. And this is true especially of those two great departments of vice, lust and cruelty. Who can sound the depths of Oriental license in these two fields? What a horrible shape does vengeance assume in the Oriental mind; what epicurean refinements of pain; what exquisite tortures; what subtle agonies has it suggested; what an intricate and acute development it has given to the subject; what a luxury of cruelty has it dived into, brooding pleasurably over its victim, watching the process of suffering, and fostering with tender care the precious seed of hatred, as if it were loth to bring it too soon to maturity, even by the death of the object! This is the mystery of cruelty. We forbear to enter into another mystery, connected with the other department of vice just mentioned. The mystery of Oriental lust need not be alluded to to raise horror and awe, as at the idea of something indescribable and inexplicable—we cannot say *super*-natural.

Contrast with this tone of heathen vice, of Oriental vice, the tone of Christian vice, and there will appear a marked difference. Christian vice is bad enough, but it is not insatiable, it is not infinite, it does not go into the horrible subtleties and refinements of the other. In a word, Christian vice is an indulgence, a gross, a coarse, a sensual indulgence, but it is not a mystery. Even an immoral Christian stays comparatively on the threshold, and does not search the dark interior of vice and ransack every corner of it. We shall be understood when we allude to certain well-known distinctions between Christian and heathen lust, and for the difference between Christian and Oriental vengeance we may take Lord Shaftesbury's instance:—"Women and children have been massacred before, but I don't believe there is any instance on record where children have been reserved in cold blood to be cruelly and anatomically tortured in the presence of their horrified parents before being finally put to death." We trust, for the reputation even of Oriental vice, that this specimen of it is as Lord Shaftesbury thinks it is, new; but, whether it is new or not, it is plainly heathen Oriental vengeance, not Christian. No English soldiers could possibly have done such an act as this. Passionate, licentious, furious, and brutal they have been upon occasions, and the frenzy of a successful capture, when a city which has long resisted is at last carried by storm, has before now excited them to violent excesses and reckless acts; but they could not be guilty of such coldblooded atrocities as these; they could not pursue cruelty to such fastidious, hellish refinements. Such acts are not in their nature; they do not belong to the moral atmosphere in which they have been born and bred; they could not do them. Christianity may not in its higher and stricter phase penetrate the mass and mould nations and races, but it does act as a safeguard to them against these extremities of vice. It produces a certain moral atmosphere out of which even the careless and lax cannot remove themselves, but which they carry about with them: it sets up a standard which becomes in a degree part of our nature. In heathen religion there is nothing really controlling—morally controlling; it may assume the most imperious and dictatorial tone in externals, and impose an endless code of ceremonials and forms upon its disciples, but its moral standard comes from a human source, from the minds of its own disciples themselves, and therefore morally a heathen religion does not control those minds, but those minds control it; it cannot be a *law* to that nature of which it is simply the offspring and the reflection. But Christianity is a revelation from above, and therefore it is a law. It compels a certain deference to it, and even when it is not obeyed it can punish by the stings of bitter recollection and remorse. But heathen religion is neither a law nor a judge; the Hindoo who commits all these atrocities does not even regard them as wrong, and is visited by no remorse for them. "He defies," as Lord Shaftesbury observes, "every passion, every propensity, every moral sin, and every physical abomination," and therefore only thinks himself the more religious for the abomination when he has perpetrated it. Such demonstrations may well make us pause in our career of Indian government—pause to reflect how far we may trust such specimens of moral character, place them in responsible and powerful positions, and put arms into their hands.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

(*From the Times, November 28th.*)

THE virtual re-establishment of British supremacy in India, and the prospect of a reformed organisation in all departments of our Eastern Empire, have naturally opened the springs of religion as well as political agitation at home, and from the proceedings at Willis's Rooms, which we yesterday reported, our readers had an opportunity of learning the views entertained in influential quarters respecting our future obligations as Christian governors. The Bishop of Oxford spoke like a true officer of the church militant, and applied to the mission of his own profession the maxims of military science. "In time of peace," said he, "you can do with an old general whose infirmities prevent his mounting his horse; but when a state of actual warfare comes, then the excellent old gentleman finds that his gouty foot makes him unable to be a general such as you want. It is the same thing with regard to bishops." These illustrations, coupled with allusions to "combined movements," "organised action," and "vigour of administration," point to a contemplated propagation of the Gospel in India on a system very different from that formerly observed, and the resolutions adopted by various associations in other parts of the country prove how generally such impressions prevail throughout Christian England. The advocates of "traditionary policy" will be alarmed, we may well imagine, at propositions like these, but we believe the principles now asserted, whatever regulations may be required in practice, are sound and judicious in themselves, nor do we think that the experience gathered from a century of Indian Government will be found to militate against them.

The actual resolutions adopted at the meeting on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel are certainly not calculated to persuade the world that any violent or extravagant measures are likely to be undertaken. When we learn that the work of evangelisation in India has hitherto been discharged by one bishop and 14 missionary clergymen in a Presidency 1500 miles long, with a population of 90,000,000, we can readily give credit to the Secretary's argument, that Bengal was not precipitated into insurrection by missionary proceedings; and when we observe that the present proposals only suggest that this staff should be doubled, there appears no great reason—many readers will perhaps think there is too little—for apprehending that the impression of our faith on the native mind will be too vigorous or abrupt. But, though the immediate expansion of the machinery may be inconsiderable, the principle of action will be essentially changed, and it is here that the importance of the movement will be found. On the principles enunciated at the meeting, our attitude as a Christian Government will be entirely altered, and our position in respect to the native superstitions rendered altogether new. Perhaps our actual operations may still be limited in extent, but we can profess and avow a totally different policy. The Bishop of Oxford remarked that it would be impossible to preach the Gospel in India by the sole agency of European missionaries, and that Hindoos must be converted by Hindoo converts. The one great change will be this—that in future the religion of the dominant race will be plainly professed, instead of being timidly kept in the background, and that the field will be opened to missionary exertions with the sanction, instead of the disfavour, of the Government. We entertain a firm conviction that this policy, if regulated by the dictates of ordinary prudence, may be pursued without the slightest prejudice, and, on the contrary, with infinite advantage to our position as rulers of India.

Sir Page Wood hit, we believe, the very truth of the question when he observed that our position had hitherto been so manifestly false that the natives suspected our intentions even from this falsity itself.

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Christianity possesses two distinct features. It is not a religion to be propagated by violence, but it is essentially a religion to be diffused by preaching and teaching. Although Christians may not make converts by the sword, they are bound, where they can, to make proselytes by instruction. This element of Christianity, however, was in India entirely suppressed, and our administration presented the spectacle of one of the greatest Christian Powers in the world sedulously bent upon ignoring its own belief. The natives saw us patronizing and encouraging institutions which, as wicked and idolatrous, we ought to have condemned, and they could remark that we even permitted positive impediments to remain in the way of pacific conversion. They were led, therefore, to the supposition that we were either indifferent to the matter altogether, or that we really designed to proceed by craft; and, as the former notion would be inexplicable to rude believers, they were attracted to the latter. The truths of Christianity would never have alarmed them; they became terrified at the attributes which, for want of a better knowledge, they ascribed to it themselves. The smallest amount of Christian teaching universally diffused would have relieved them of the only apprehension they have ever entertained—that of forcible proselytism. Even those who could learn nothing else would soon have learnt this,—that one of the fundamental principles of the new religion was, that nobody could be made to embrace it against his will. This one conviction would have assured their minds, whereas, owing to the suppression of the truth, Christian Governors lived in constant terror of being taken for messengers of violence, and Hindoos invested Christianity with features proper to the impostures of Mahomedanism.

It is ascertained beyond all question that, if the idea of forcible conversion can be eliminated from their minds, the natives of India are actually well disposed to argument upon religious truths. Whether their aptitude in this respect would facilitate the ultimate success of a missionary is another matter; but it is certain that Christians might preach and teach in any province of India without creating the least alarm, provided only their hearers were convinced that no designs of compulsion were entertained. In the southern districts of the Madras Presidency, where converts are comparatively numerous and Christian congregations not uncommon, there has not been the slightest disturbance of tranquillity. In the Bengal army, where the Brahmin sepoys were permitted to proscribe Christianity altogether, mutiny and treason corrupted every battalion in the service. Such statistics convey ample evidence that the source of insurrection does not lie in Christian teaching, but revolt may be traced probably enough to that pride and presumption which a truckling policy encouraged.

During a whole century of dominion we have failed to persuade the natives of India that we have not, and never can have, any intention of forcing them to abandon their religion for our own. This simple fact is surely proof sufficient that our system in this respect has been wholly wrong. We have overacted our part, and professed our policy of neutrality with such extreme earnestness that it was not believed in. Had we allowed the truth to come out we could not possibly have fared worse, and it is reasonable to suppose we might have fared a great deal better. We might, at all events, by more manly and open dealing, have convinced the Hindoo that Christianity was not a religion to be afraid of. As it was, we lowered ourselves in native eyes by timidly disguising the belief we professed to entertain, and exalted the fanaticism of the Brahminical zealots by first investing them with the power of the sword, and then showing our extreme anxiety to avoid giving them offence. Such relations between masters and servants could never be secure. To what extent the sepoys really believed in the reported designs against their caste is more than we can tell, but there are some features of human nature which are the same everywhere, and one of these is quite sufficient to explain the insubordination of large bodies of men, armed, as they fancied, with irresistible strength, and feared, as they saw, by those whose office it was to control them.

The great political result to be anticipated from the propagation of the gospel in India is the removal of that bugbear which has hitherto been the terror of rulers and subjects together. That indirect advantages of the most precious kind may also ensue is what we need not stop to observe, but we are here only concerned to show that the efforts of missionaries ought to be fraught with support rather than peril to the temporal government of the country. The one thing which Hindoos dread, and which English Governments have always dreaded their dreading, is forcible intervention with their creed; and the one doctrine which should pervade every missionary address is that of peace and goodwill. Christianity needs only to be placed in its true light, instead of being regarded through the medium which our own timidity permitted to be formed. When the gospel is preached as faithfully as now seems likely one result at least will be certain, and that is, that no Hindoo will thenceforward believe his creed to be in danger from the violence of a Christian administration.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FEBRUARY 10.—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last evening at the Hall of Commerce, Watt-street, the chairman, Mr. John Bingle, presiding. Certain formal business having been got through, and a sub-committee having reported as to the examination of the accounts of the past year, which had been found correct, and were then passed. Dr. Bowker, M.L.A., was elected a member of the Chamber.

COLLECTION OF THE TONNAGE DUES.

A letter, dated the 12th January, the consideration of which had been deferred, was read from the Colonial Secretary's department, in reply to one from the Chamber of the 8th January, as to the enforcement of the tonnage dues, the collection of which the Chamber had requested should be postponed until after the intentions of Parliament had been ascertained on the subject, stating "that the Government, acting under the advice of the Law Officers, feel compelled to decline to interfere with the operation of the law."

The CHAIRMAN: It would appear, therefore, that nothing can be done to remedy this monstrous injustice until after the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. SAMUEL WRIGHT: In the mean time, however, something may be done to remedy the aggravated evil caused by the present principle of collection, by which the dues are made payable by vessels on entering the port; or rather at the time of being reported at the Custom-house, instead of from the time of clearance. This, as the dues are made payable periodically by each vessel trading to the port, instead of her voyage, makes additionally against vessels, as the period is thereby made to run from the time of being reported, instead of from the time of departure. The circumstance makes exclusively against foreign traders, which are obliged to enter at the Customs within forty-eight hours after arrival; but coasters are enabled to avoid it, as they need only enter there when clearing before they leave. The case has been represented to the Customs here, but they plead the wording of the Act.

Mr. H. S. BLAND: The law is evidently unequal in its operation, and the Act does not seem to warrant the interpretation given to it, as the terms used, if I remember rightly, are "entering the port," which seems rather intended to give a more comprehensive character to the law than to define when the dues should be paid, and application should be sent to head quarters on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN: Perhaps it may be more courteous to address Colonel Gibbes, who may be able to determine the question.

After some further conversation on the subject, the secretary was instructed to address the Collector of Customs accordingly.

CHARGE FOR TRACTION OF COAL PER RAILWAY.

The following letter, the consideration of which had been postponed until the present meeting, was also read:—

Railway Department, Sydney, 7th December, 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 4th instant, and to inform you that the Commissioners are not prepared to admit of any reduction in the minimum rate named by them of twopence per ton per mile; and, as regards the liberality of these terms, to request your attention to the Burwood Tramroad Bill, now before a select committee of the Legislative Assembly, where it is proposed to fix the charge for locomotive power only at sixpence per ton per mile, and for the privilege of simply running upon the line at fourpence per ton per mile.

It will always be a source of satisfaction to the Commissioners if, in the discharge of their duties, they are enabled in any degree to promote the commerce and prosperity of the important port of Newcastle.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

B. A. MARTINDALE, Chief Commissioner.

P. Macauliffe, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

The CHAIRMAN: If the Commissioners, in fixing a charge for the Government railways, are influenced by the rates sought to be established by a company for the purpose of excluding the public from their line, and which rates have since been rejected by the Legislature, they will not serve the interests either of the community or of the railways under their charge.

REMOVAL OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK TO SYDNEY.

The CHAIRMAN: Everything connected with railways in this district is so important to its trade, that it cannot be out of place to notice here that the greater number of the carriages, and a large proportion of their rolling stock imported for this line, are about being removed from here to Sydney. This fact, together with the extraordinary delays in carrying out the extension of the line, contrasted with the activity shown in the prosecution of the southern one, speak very intelligibly to the representatives for the Hunter district, and ask for their interference on the subject; in fact, if this rolling stock be removed, it can only be interpreted as expressive of the intention to discontinue the extension of the Great Northern line.

Mr. S. KEMP: An urgent representation to that effect should be immediately forwarded to Sydney, so as to prevent the removal.

Mr. B. HUDSON: The representation should be addressed to the highest authority, and, previous to the meeting of Parliament, there seems some difficulty in determining whom to address.

After some further discussion it was determined to address the Colonial Secretary on the subject.

THE WHARVES.

A letter was read from the Department of Lands and Public Works, acknowledging the receipt of a communication from the Chamber, again representing the ruinous condition of the Queen's and Ballast Wharves at Newcastle, and stating that "the Government is fully sensible of the importance of the works referred to, and has every desire to undertake them, but that at present there are no funds at its disposal for Hunter River improvements, beyond those required for the steam dredge now contracted for."

The CHAIRMAN: It appears, therefore, that we are helpless! Our wharves have tumbled to ruin; we have had no Government grants for the formation of wharves, as other places more fortunate have had, we being told to make our own, while theirs have been made at the public expense; and now, after £40,000 had been raised for the purpose, we find the money expended, altogether independently of our control and without any benefit to this port, which is now obliged to repay it in the tonnage dues.

Mr. S. WRIGHT: The only resource now left is to ask the Government to give power to rent the wharves themselves for the purposes of their repair. This, under local management, would enable us to put them in order, as the rents obtained would be very considerable and sufficient for the purpose, if well administered. Three years since, the five coal proprietors occupying the shoots, offered a rental for them of £500 a year each; these now form the Coal and Copper Company, and, through some incomprehensive management, they have since had the wharves for nothing. It is imperative that something now be done, as we shall, otherwise, be immediately without a wharf at all. All these facts must be immediately represented to Parliament, which cannot refuse a remedy. Our position is not generally understood, as we have hitherto not had a sufficient exponent, but when once known we are secure of an immediate remedy. The rents of the wharves have been hitherto lost to the public, to whom they belong, and, practically, they may be now said to belong to nobody. The time has come when something effective must be done, and money for the repair of the existing wharves and for carrying out the long proposed works must come from somewhere. (Hear.)

LAND FOR AN EXCHANGE.

The CHAIRMAN said that the promise made by the [illegible] land as a site or an Exchange was in course of fulfilment, as he (the Chairman) had been applied to by the Colonial Architect on the subject, who had since marked out the land. He was glad to say while on this subject that an eligible spot in front of Hunter-street, next the court-house, had been marked out as an engine house for the fire brigade; the grant of both might be immediately expected from the Government, the Secretary having been instructed to write to the Colonial Secretary for a plan of the ground, and of the elevation of the building for the engine-house, the engine being expected here immediately. The meeting then closed.

EDWARD RIVER DISTRICT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FEBRUARY 4.—LAUNCH ON THE MURRAY.—On the 1st instant, a very interesting launch of the steam snag boat, intended to destroy the obstructing trees and logs in the Murray, the Murrumbidgee, the Edward, and the Darling, took place at Echuca. The boat was built at the last named place, under the immediate inspection of Captain Cadell, who was present at the launch. The whole of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were also witnesses of the ceremony. A full description of the vessel appeared some short time since in the *Herald*, and the boat from its great strength and power of steam promises to astonish some of the heavy timber which, it is presumed, has been slumbering for ages in the bed of the Murray. Nothing seems to daunt the intrepid Cadell, whose spirit rises as difficulties increase. Government after Government, in these colonies, seem to yield to Cadell's indisputable and natural powers of persuasion. One would fancy that this indefatigable man is ubiquitous—one week in Adelaide, the next in Melbourne, the third in Sydney, and the fourth on the Murray, the Murrumbidgee, or the Darling—he is steam made. If we were to pick from all the Australias, we could not expect to find a man better adapted to the grand object to which he dedicates the best years of his life. The following brief description of the launch is from one who witnessed it:—"This event came off on the 1st instant, with great *eclat*; nothing could have exceeded the satisfactory arrangements of the launch, as in the moment indicated by Captain Cadell she glided gracefully into the stream amid the exulting shouts of the assembled crowd; everything was gaiety and hilarity; nothing of the kind was ever witnessed on the banks of this river; everything was so novel, and, at the same time, the arrangements were so patent to every one present. The utility of the vessel was understood by all. The object is to clear this and the neighbouring rivers of all impediments—mud, wood, or sand. Added to the genuine feeling evinced, I cannot do justice to the subject, as perhaps I partook more largely of the excitement than others. I am, therefore, afraid of hyperbole. After the launch came, as a matter of course, lunch, which Captain Cadell, with his usual taste, caused to be spread upon a portion of Hopwood's Pontoon Bridge, temporarily fitted up as a saloon with awning, &c., Captain Cadell in the chair, supported by our new Police Magistrate, Charles Edward Strutt, Esq., and John Kelly, Esq., Police Magistrate of Deniliquin. About one hundred people partook of the hospitality. After lunch, and the usual preliminaries, the health of Captain Cadell was proposed, which was drank with a heartfelt burst of applause and responded to by the people on shore. He returned thanks in a neat speech. A deal of pleasantry and good humour followed, when the company dispersed. An incident occurred during the launch which afforded happily good fun: Mr. Williams, ex-postmaster, was on board the boat; he appears not to have been accustomed to a launch, became afraid, and endeavoured to jump off as she neared the shore on the opposite bank, but fell into the water; however a good ducking was the only harm. The vessel is built chiefly of red gum, is a steamer, and is of immense strength. She was named the "Grapler" by Mrs. Strutt, who did the honours of christening in fine style."

It was hoped the Campaspe Echuca Bridge would have been completed and opened same day; however, it is very near completion, and the inspection of it afforded much pleasure to the strangers visiting the township. It is a wonderful piece of engineering skill. This is the same bridge which was so successfully tested in Melbourne a short time ago.

EDWARD RIVER RACES.—These annual races come off on the 5th and 6th of May (see the advertising columns of the *Herald*). The prizes to be contested will border on £450, and there is one race in particular to which we would direct public attention (eight), the twenty pounds sweeps, with £100 from the race fund. The committee, anxious to bring some of the best horses in the colonies to the Edward, have determined to spare no reasonable expense, nor to avoid any trouble in effecting this object. There are ten (10) entries for this race, half-forfeit, or the horse to be named by the 1st March. Mr. M'Kenzie's Firetail, Mr. Burgess' Grey Jack, and Mr. Carter's Haphazard are already named, and of course there are seven horses whose owners' names are recorded, who will have to declare by the day fixed, or forfeit £10 each. The race is two mile heats. Firetail is the favourite at present, but he is a very uncertain horse in the start; he is, however, powerful, and possesses great speed if he likes to use it. This race is causing great excitement in the district. Old Sampson is expected from Albury as well as Sweetbriar; but whichever carries away the prize will have to win it in every sense of the word. The course is beautifully level, and does not demand that combination of strength and speed which we see so necessary in some of the up-hill race grounds of Victoria. There is talk of a Race Ball, but it is probable that the contemplated Return Ball to be given by the married gentlemen of the district to the bachelors, will come off about the race time; if so, Deniliquin, "the city of the plains," as it will one day become (so we think), will be very gay indeed.

MURRUMBIDGEE ELECTION.—Our polling day is the 9th of February. Mr. Hay, and Mr. George Macleay are the candidates, and every man, almost without exception, in this neighbourhood, will vote for those gentlemen. A Dr. Owen, of Albury, opposes Mr. Hay and Mr. Macleay, but with no rational hopes of success. A large number of our voters are absent from home, but we have enough left to support our old members, having good reason to be satisfied with them—indeed, the Murrumbidgee is, in our estimation, as well represented as any electoral district in New South Wales. Our late members have been very attentive to their duties, and have proved that they are accessible to their constituents whenever reasonably appealed to. The reception given to Mr. Hay and Mr. Macleay at Albury tells sadly against that place; that the candidate opposing them should condescend to place himself at the head of a number of blackguards—hoot, yell, and attempt to drive his opponent off the field when they were there to give an account of the trust reposed in them, makes us ashamed of our connection with some of the roughs of Albury. We have the consolation of knowing that the many just and respectable colonists in and around Albury feel, like ourselves, that public decency has been thus outraged, and that a sad blow has been given to the popular cause, by a set of persons, the majority of whom are, and deserve to remain, non-electors. If those who advocate "manhood" suffrage could but have witnessed the late "scene" at Albury, they would have paused ere they finally committed themselves to a course of political action which would tend to bring down on these colonies the contempt of the mother-country. "You have," says Mr. Gavan Duffy, "the most liberal constitution in the world;" it behoves all good men, therefore, to set their faces against such an abuse of our political privileges by a few noisy, ill-informed demagogues, who have neither character nor wealth to lose, and who would be best ruled by the iron will of a despot.

DISTRICT COURTS FOR DENILIQUIN.—The memorial in favour of these courts, for some time past at Whipple's, Wanderer Inn, for signature—and which may be weekly seen in the advertising columns of the *Herald*—has already received the names of a large proportion of the magistrates, squatters, settlers, and colonists of every grade. Not a session passes at Goulburn but a case turns up from Deniliquin, illustrating the necessity for a criminal court here. The chairman of the sessions at Goulburn and the accused's counsel agree in one point—that our Bench down here commit parties upon evidence which will not justify conviction by a jury; but if judge and jury could hear the witnesses in our local magisterial court, and then hear the same witnesses at Goulburn, the Goulburn people would scarcely feel justified in making such a sweeping charge against our magistrates. Take Ramsay's case, for instance—it is a fair sample. He was a stockman, in Mr. Green's employ on the Wa-kool, and was charged with branding one of his former master's (Captain Capel) horses; a witness proved that he assisted Ramsay in branding the animal, which was identified by Captain Capel. These two witnesses were bound over and appeared in Goulburn; the fact was known to Ramsay, and he files an affidavit that a material witness was absent, and on this affidavit the trial was postponed, the witnesses having travelled 1000 miles to give their evidence. On hearing this, Captain Capel declares to the Court that he will not again appear, when the chairman threatens him with pains and penalties, and bound him over in a bond of £500. After this little "scene," the principal witness who swore at [illegible] horse, was taken into the Crown Prosecutor's room, and on being questioned would not swear as he had sworn at Deniliquin, and Ramsay in consequence was discharged! The Crown Prosecutor should have persisted in the case, have got this witness committed for purjury, and not have thrown the blame on the local Bench. Thus injustice is done to the public, and now as to the prisoner; he is taken at Denby, 45 miles from Deniliquin; he is then escorted to Green, the prosecutor's residence; the mare is there identified by the owner. From this, Ramsay is taken to Swan Hill, to face an important witness, who bolts when he hears of Ramsay's arrival. The latter has now ridden in custody 50 miles—handcuffed, of course. He is now brought back to Thule to face another witness who saw him brand the mare, and who here swears to this fact, but this man refused to do so, as stated in Goulburn. Ramsay is now committed, and sent to Deniliquin, making another 90 miles from Swan Hill. In due course he is forwarded to Goulburn, 450 miles further and then gets off by legal stratagem. The chairman thinks justice is satisfied by his lecturing the Deniliquin Bench; in the room, therefore, of censure, the police magistrate of Deniliquin (who ran down Ramsay and his associates, and thus cleared the district of at least one nest of duffers), is deserving of great credit. This paralysing the arm of the police by notorious offenders escaping, from the difficulties in the way of prosecuting them, has had the usual effect. Horse-stealing is on the increase here, and will be increased until we can get our own Sessions at Deniliquin, which we shall surely get when annexed to Victoria.

TASMANIA.

WE have papers from Hobart Town to the 3rd, and Launceston to the 2nd, instant.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR. SMITH, OF THE DERWENTWATER.—On Saturday afternoon last (January 30th) the remains of this unfortunate gentleman, whose death in the scrub we noticed in our last, were conveyed to their final resting-place at the burial-grounds of St. David's Cathedral, Hobart Town, attended by the brethren of the Tasmanian Operative Lodge of Masons, of which Order Dr. Smith was a member.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The fourth annual sitting of the Australasian Wesleyan Conference was commenced in Hobart Town on Thursday, January 21st, the three former meetings having been held in Sydney, Victoria, and Adelaide respectively. The Rev. W Butters was duly installed as President for the year 1858.

THE BUSH FIRES.—A correspondent of the *Advertiser*, writing from the northern districts, says, I had intended to have sent some description of the awful fires which have taken place, commencing at some part of Mr. Youl's estate, tenanted by Mr. Stuart, and ending at the boundary of my farm, five miles—but the account given of it in the *Chronicle* seems very nearly correct. It omits the circumstance of Mr. L. Wood's house and barns being in the most imminent danger, and only escaping by extreme good luck and exertion. Mr. Stancombe's house is reported to be burnt. That part of the fire which crossed the road about four miles from my house is still raging in the forest. All the men I can get can make no head against it. No growing grain has as yet been destroyed. This is not the only fire that has occurred in my neighbourhood; in the last fortnight I have observed no less than seven large fires from different parts of my farm. Mr. Fletcher's Inn was also in great danger.

TIDAL PHENOMENON.—There was (says the *Courier*) a most extraordinary flow and ebb of the tide on Saturday, in New Town Bay. The tide, which resembled the surfs at Madras, came in with such force as to break the Bishop's yacht away from her moorings, and with the ebb she was taken back again to her station. It is the opinion of many that some subterranean disturbance in the adjoining colonies was the cause of the phenomenon.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—An effort is being made to raise a building fund for this valuable institution, the Legislature having voted £750 for that purpose, on the condition that an equal sum be provided from other sources.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—On the 2nd instant the Colonial Treasurer made his financial statement in the House of Assembly, of which the following is an epitome:—The time, he said, had arrived for the Ministers to enter into a financial statement of the affairs of the colony, and in making this statement the Ministry were desirous that it should be as clear and as full as possible. To make the present financial affairs of the colony intelligible, it would be necessary to refer to the past. At the conclusion of 1854 there was to the credit of the colony a sum of £76,549 14s. In that year was transferred from the land revenue the sum of £55,429. The year 1855, therefore, commenced with a credit of £131,978 14s. The close of 1855 found a credit in the Treasury of £22,905 15s. 6d. Before the close of 1855 there was a marked declension in the Customs revenue; and to this the Governor adverted upon the opening of the Council at that time. At the close of 1855 the Council passed a bill authorising the raising of two hundred thousand pounds by debentures for the purposes of immigration, £100,000 of which were appropriated by authority of the Council for the purposes of the General Revenue of 1856. In the latter part of 1857 the first Parliament assembled, and the hon. member for Hobart Town, Mr. Chapman, then Colonial Treasurer, adverted to the deficiency in the revenue of 1856, to meet which, debentures to the amount of £80,000 were issued. For two years it would appear that the deficiencies had been met by loans. In 1857, £32,000 worth of debentures were again issued. The £80,000 debentures issued to meet the deficiency of 1856 did not sell at par; they realised altogether the amount of £75,812. There were, however, various items due to the colony from the Imperial Treasury, and from other sources, making in all £89,212 5s. 8d. There was, consequently, to the credit of the colony, at the close of 1856, the sum of £9240 3s. 7d. The expenditure of 1856 was estimated at £335,399 14s. 5d. To meet which there was an estimated revenue of £312,727. In 1857 the total decrease in the Customs receipts, upon the estimated receipts, was £23,516 13s. 9d. In the territorial revenue there was a real increase upon the estimate of £15,181 19s. 10d. In the Land Fund there was an increase of £17,558 17s. 1d., which, added to the sale of Government property, made up a sum of £20,862 1s. 5d. In 1857 the present Ministry had effected a total diminution, under the head of fixed salaries, to the amount of £11,955 14s. 11d. In allowances, £2,663 4s. 8d. In office contingencies, £816 6s. 3d., making a total reduction of £14,222 12s. 3d. Under the head of Pensions there was, consequent upon the reduction of officers and the necessity of awarding them compensations, an increase of £1,265 6s. 6d. Adding to these items the amounts saved by a different administration of affairs in other departments, there was shown a total diminution for 1857 of £40,420 6s. 2d. This left an available balance for 1858 of £99,100, payable in Hobart Town, and £117,300 payable in London. Provision was being made by the Government to meet those liabilities, and they were in a position to re-issue at par debentures to supply the place of those funds withdrawn from the Treasury. A bill would be submitted to authorise the Government to re-issue £80,000 worth of debentures for that purpose; and in the bill it was proposed to distribute the payments over 1860-61-62-63-64 and 65, so that not more £25,000 should have to be paid by the colony in any one year. The total amount of debentures issued, was £282,280. The total amount of debt for which the colony was liable, was £223,680, bearing interest up to the present time. The Government had power to issue £75,000 in debentures, but the Ministry did not deem it just to issue them unless circumstances rendered it imperatively necessary. The total expenditure voted for 1858 was £208,978 3s. 5d., to meet which there was an estimated revenue of £183,978, leaving a deficiency of £25,099 9s. 5d. The Colonial Treasurer then proceeded to give an analysis of the proportion of taxation per head in England, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, observing that, whereas the burden upon persons had gradually increased, that upon property had decreased. It was the desire of the Ministry to apportion the burden as much as possible. In considering the measures to be adopted to bring up the revenue to the expenditure, the Ministry had had under their consideration the advisability of substituting *ad valorem* for fixed duties. After duly weighing every circumstance, and examining the experience of other countries, they decided that no increase to the Customs revenue could be anticipated beyond £20,000 by the adoption of *ad valorem* duties. The Colonial Treasurer then gave a statement of the comparative charge upon the revenue of different districts in the colony, mentioning the amount of sheep in each district, the amount of cultivated land, the cost for police and gaols, and the deficiency of revenue over expenditure. He then proceeded to state that, from the analysis he had made, it was obvious that pastoral districts were more expensive to govern than agricultural. For that reason the Government had deemed it wise to impose upon the rural districts the charge and responsibilities of supporting themselves. With this view a bill had been introduced for the purpose of levying a rate of 6d. in the pound for the maintenance of the police. But the Government also contemplated another besides this direct tax. It was his duty to announce the other measure contemplated by the Government. They purposed [illegible] Customs which were not necessaries of life. It was proposed to increase the duties upon the following articles:—

Rum	1s. per gallon.
Brandy and other spirits except rum	1s. per gallon.
Tobacco	6d. per lb.
Wines	1s. per gallon.
Cigars (the duty to be)	5s. per lb.
Snuff (ditto)	5s. per lb.
Malt (ditto)	1s. per bushel.
Malt liquors, in wood	3d. per gallon
Ditto, in bottles (quarts)	1s. 6d. per dozen.
Ditto, ditto (pints)	9d. per dozen.

The increase of the tariff was limited to those articles. The charges on probate of wills would be fixed at £2 10s. per cent.; and upon letters of administration £3 per cent. It was contemplated to increase the dog tax to 5s. The expenditure of the Post Office had engaged the attention of Government, and it was determined to raise the charge for postage 50 per cent.; so that the fourpenny postage would be increased to sixpence. These were the means by which the Government proposed to raise the revenue so as to meet the expenditure, and he confidently believed that a majority of the House would by their votes endorse the proposition of the Government. The Ministry had done everything in their power to adjust the revenue equally upon the people. He would move that in order to raise the supply granted to her Majesty, the Government be authorised to levy increased Customs duties upon certain articles.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF TASMANIA.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

WE extract from the Hobart Town papers of Wednesday, the 3rd instant, the following characteristic scene, which occurred in the Legislative Assembly on the preceding evening.

Our cotemporary remarks "that it is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the rich incoherence of the nonsensical jargon" uttered on the occasion. Mr. Matthews is a pawnbroker of Launceston, who was returned by the Democratic party, at the last election. The *Mercury* thus gives its sketch of the affair:—

Mr. Matthews rose and stated that he wished the Attorney-General would give his notices of motion in a louder voice, for he could not hear.

The Speaker said that the hon. member could see the motion at the clerk's table.

Mr. Matthews: Thank you, Sir,—very well—very well—I will walk up to the clerk's table. (The hon. member here walked with a theatrical air to the table.)

On his return to his seat, Mr. Matthews rose and said: Mr. Speaker, Sir—

The Speaker: No discussion can take place on a notice of motion.

Mr. Matthews (smiting the table with his hand): Sir, I have a right—a right, Sir—I have a right (loud cries of "Order," and "Chair.")

The Speaker: You are out of order.

Mr. Matthews: I bow with due submission; I am a young member, and I ask for information.

The Speaker: I have given you information, and will thank you to return the papers to the clerk.

The Colonial Treasurer moved that the second reading of the Rural Police Rate Bill be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Matthews: Sir, I rise to postpone the posponement. (Laughter.) My object is to proceed with it immediately. I move that the proceedings of that bill—the provisions of the House—

The Speaker: You mean that the orders of the day be proceeded with.

Mr. Matthews: Exactly so. When I am taunted with being a young member—(laughter)—aye, Sir, there are older members than I that do not know as much as I do. Although I am a young member—aye, hon. members, my hon. colleagues, may laugh—I look to the interests of the colony, to represent their views, and the interests of all hon. members in this House. We know all the hon. members. I know that they are not the same man as I am. I request of this House—yes, you may laugh—I know your laughter of course. (Order, order.) I would name, and, unpleasantly, name upon name, but I will not do that. I should be the last person to do anything which was against the orders of Parliament. I move, Sir,—I move, Sir,—that the proceedings of this House, with regard to business, take precedence of everything else.

The motion for postponing the second reading was put and carried.

The order of the day for the House going into committee on the Rural Municipalities Bill was then called on.

Mr. Matthews: I object. It is all very well to be ruled by you always. I am ready to bow. (Laughter) Honorable members may laugh—laugh till they are red. (Renewed laughter.) I object, and the colony at large will go with me, when I go to a measure to take upon ourselves to tax parties in the interior of the colony that are not apprehensive of the claims made upon them. I say, as a member of Parliament in this house, that I have a right to put my object into it, and although, by myself, I will carry this very question to a division. Whether it is to decide in the way it is. I know honorable members laugh and sneer. What care I for their laughing or sneering. It is not in the position that I was formerly, but in the position former parties were. If you call on me for explanation, I can give that explanation. All parties may sneer and laugh as they like.

The Speaker then put the question, and declared the ayes to have it.

Mr. Matthews: Divide. I call for a division.

The Speaker: The honorable member's motion was not seconded, besides there was not a single no.

Mr. Miller: There can be no division where there is no opposition.

The Speaker: Certainly not.

Mr. Matthews: I call for a division. (The Speaker here left the chair.) Oh! I see, you're out of the chair.

The House then went into Committee on the bill. Clause 1 was passed.

On clause 2 being read,

Mr. Matthews said: I rise to oppose the principle of this bill. I rise to oppose. In the opposition that I have I do not say that municipal institutions are disagreeable to the interior, it is upon the position, that it is not in a position for them. The hon. member then proceeded in the same incoherent style, when suddenly breaking off, he exclaimed—"Will any gentleman move me to order—I am waiting for it?" and continuing his address he again broke forth, "Little did I think that the Premier of this land would look upon an humble individual like me." After some more incoherent remarks the hon. member resumed his seat.

Mr. Chapman moved an amendment on the 4th clause, to the effect that when it was proposed to erect any district into a municipality it should be done by the votes of the majority at a public meeting, as provided in clause 123.

Mr. Miller should support the clause as it stood, as the principle contained in it had been found to work well in Victoria.

Mr. Allison said, although he thought the community was not ripe for municipal institutions, he was glad to see the provisions the clause contained, as it would tend to prevent undue influence being exercised.

Mr. Matthews: You are as hard of hearing a man sent here by the people to speak the people's voice. The hon. member here went on to speak of the coming to the colony of Jones and Williams, of Brewers and other great men; and having declared that he was perfectly in order, said:—"Talk about the respectability of Van Diemen's Land, who are allowed to come into the *proxincts* of this House. Aye, you may look solemn; you may sneer and frown. I represent my constituency, with all their sneers and frowns. I know something about them, with all their honourable sneers and frowns. I do not allude to the Colonial Treasurer, but to that hon. gentleman who cleared that gallery t'other night. I don't care for the gallery; I care more for the bar.

Mr. T. G. Gregson rose to order, although he said he did it with great pain. It was in bad taste for hon. members to sneer and laugh at the little peculiarities of the hon. member for Launceston. Why should he be sneered at? He had perhaps a greater amount of education than hon. members who sneered at him. Mr. Gregson proceeded with his address, and said that men who could not manage their own affairs were best to conduct the affairs of the country. Look at Pitt; he could not manage his own affairs, but he could manage the affairs of England. Then, with regard to the hon. member for Oatlands, the very house he lived in was cemented with the blood of convicts. Yes, cemented with the blood of convicts. Ah! that touches you up.

Mr. Anstey rose to order. He need not repeat the words in order to their being taken down, for the hon. member had repeated them.

Mr. T. G. Gregson: Cemented with the blood of convicts. Oh! you drunken ——

Mr. Henty called the attention of the Chairman to the presence of strangers in the House.

The Chairman: Sergeant-at-Arms, clear the House.

Mr. T. G. Gregson: The hon. member said in one of the pot-houses, very near, that he would have the House sit with closed doors. There should be no such thing whilst he (Mr. Gregson) was in that House.

Mr. Matthews: I move that the House be not cleared.

The Chairman repeatedly called Mr. Matthews to order, but the [illegible] in addressing the House in defiance of the Chairman, amidst loud cries of "Order" and "Chair."

The Chairman reported the disorderly conduct of Mr. Matthews to the Speaker, who ordered him to apologise.

Meanwhile, the Sergeant-at-Arms had at length nearly succeeded in clearing the gallery as well as the body, and the House being at length cleared of strangers, the outer gates were locked.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the House adjourned for an hour.

This, however, secured but a brief interval of quiet. At the evening sitting, after the Treasurer had completed his financial statement, the disorder was renewed.

Mr. Miller having objected to the proposal to increase the tariff,

The Attorney-General argued that the House had affirmed the bill which last year increased the tariff, observing that it passed through all its stages a month after the budget was brought before the House. The bill they now proposed was precisely the same in principle, but less in degree.

Mr. Abbott: Pay your just debts.

The Chairman observed that the hon. member was out of order.

The Attorney-General then continued, and was again interrupted by Mr. Abbott, who said, "Pay your just debts."

The Chairman said that if this interruption again occurred he would have to leave the chair and report the circumstance to the House.

The Attorney-General having again continued, and

Mr. Abbott having again interrupted,

The Chairman left the chair and reported the circumstance.

The Speaker called on the hon. member for Clarence to explain his conduct.

Mr. Abbott: All I have to say is that I have been robbed by those men—Smith, Kermode, and Chapman.

The Speaker: These words are highly disorderly.

Mr. Abbott again repeated the accusation in nearly the same words, amid loud cries of "Order," and "Chair."

The Speaker: You are using highly disorderly expressions.

Mr. Abbott: Well, I cannot use any milder expressions. I have been goaded and provoked to this by those men, Smith, Kermode, and Chapman, who have robbed me.

The Speaker: Mr. Abbott, I order you to withdraw.

Mr. Abbott: I shall not: now do your worst.

The Attorney-General said he felt it to be his duty to move that the hon. member for Clarence was in contempt, and that he be handed over to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Clerke seconded.

Mr. Abbott: I shall retire, and appear again to-morrow.

Mr. Abbott then withdrew below the bar, but presently re-entered the House.

The Speaker again desired the hon. member to retire.

Mr. Abbott: In deference to you, sir, I will; but I will never let those men alone. I will have justice one way or other.

Mr. Abbott then withdrew to the library.

Mr. Matthews here rose and addressed the House, when

Mr. Kermode rose to order, and observed that if the hon. member continued his disorderly conduct, he should be compelled to move that he was in contempt.

Here a scene ensued upon points of order, in which several hon. members took part.

The Speaker then put the question in reference to Mr. Abbott.

Mr. Allison hoped that as the hon. member had withdrawn, and as he seemed to be labouring under the influence of some unusual excitement, the business would be proceeded with.

Mr. Miller also expressed the same wish.

Mr. Kermode stated that it was very necessary for the House to take some steps to protect itself. The hon. member for Clarence had that day met him in the streets and told him he was "robber." He had repeated the same expressions in the body of the House.

Mr. Gregson: No wonder. You have driven him mad.

Mr. Kermode here called the hon. member for Richmond to order, and another discussion ensued.

Mr. Gregson then proceeded with some remarks, in which he took occasion to express a hope that the utmost liberty of speech would be allowed in that House and spoke of the great latitude allowed in the House of Commons. He hoped the suggestion of the honorable member for Campbelltown would be adopted when the House recollected that the honorable member for Clarence was one of those who almost stood alone in the mildness of his disposition and the unoffending nature of his conduct in the House. Late proceedings had destroyed the equipoise of his mind; but let the House consider the matter at an end, and he (Mr. Gregson) felt sure the honorable member for Clarence would not again offend. The honorable member had been goaded to madness, and he would warn the House of what they were doing, and not send for constables or anything of that sort.

Mr. Kermode thought the House should take some steps to protect itself.

Mr. Officer felt convinced that the honorable member for Clarence was not, and had not been for some days, responsible for his own acts. He should therefore move that the debate be now adjourned.

Mr. Miller seconded this motion, which was supported by Mr. Allison.

Mr. Clerke said he should gladly vote for it did he think that the House was protected from a repetition of the disorder.

The discussion was put an end to by the announcement of the fact that the hon. member for Clarence had been taken from the House by two of his friends. The debate was accordingly adjourned till the following day.

In reference to the foregoing scene, in the Tasmanian House of Assembly, the *Launceston Examiner* thus interrogates its readers:—Have the indecencies of parliamentary debate reached their culminating point, or are the disturbers of decorous discussion to rise to the dignity of bowie knives and revolvers? If some half-dozen of the violent were shut up in a small room with deadly weapons, and if they possessed the requisite courage, what a service might they render to society at this juncture. How many of the "patriotic opposition" will imitate Curtius and leap into the gulf to save their country?

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WE have Adelaide journals to the 4th instant.

The papers make mention of the intense heat, the thermometer having ranged for days together from 110° to 120° in the shade.

At the quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the following report was made on the subject of postal communication with England:—"The committee observing that a negotiation has been entered into between the Government at home and the Australian Mail Contract Company that the steamers should call at Kangaroo Island both outwards and homewards, adding an additional day in consequence to the contract time, appointed a deputation of three members to wait upon the Government, and urge their views as expressed in the following resolution, and as being those only which will give general satisfaction:—'With reference to the proposed modification of the European and Australian Mail Contract Company's contract, by which, with the consent of the other colonies, Kangaroo Island is to be made a calling place, as a concession to South Australia, this chamber is of opinion that no adequate benefit will be derived from it, and that much unnecessary inconvenience, expense, delay, and disappointment will be sustained; and this chamber is further of opinion that the extension of time which it is proposed to allow for calling at Kangaroo Island would enable the ocean steamers to proceed up the Gulf of St. Vincent with and for mails and passengers as far as, or near to, the lightship, thereby conferring a positive advantage upon this colony, without prejudicing in any way the interests of New South Wales and Victoria.' The deputation waited accordingly upon the Chief Secretary, who expressed his concurrence in the views of the chamber, and stated that he would do all in his power to forward the object of the resolution."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—A correspondent at Port Elliott sends us the following:—"I see from the *Register* you have received from various districts, very gloomy accounts of the wheat crop. I am sorry to say this district will by no means form an exception. Along the lakes the yield is said to be very deficient, and on many farms in this neighbourhood where the crops looked very promising, not even ten bushels per acre have been gathered from land which last year yielded sixteen and seventeen bushels. Indeed, taking the district altogether, I very much question whether our aggregate will be equal to last harvest, notwithstanding the additional land brought under tillage. We have had several bush-fires within the last month, but the alacrity displayed by our police in summoning all the available assistance on [illegible] extended any great distance. The last few days have been characterized by the prevalence of excessively hot winds. The thermometer stood in the sun, one hundred yards from the beach, at 140°; and I learn from reliable sources that various casualties of a serious nature have resulted."

LANDS FOR SALE.—The Commissioner of Crown Lands has issued a list of all sections open for free selection, they having passed the auction. They include in all 135,054 acres.

THE BUNYIP.—Messrs. Randell's twin steamer Bunyip started from the Goolwa on her first voyage up the Murray soon after daybreak on Friday, January 29, having on board, besides Captain Randell, Messrs. Todd, Austin, Hiram Mildred, and some other gentlemen as passengers. She was loaded with cargo for settlers, and had in tow a barge with the electric cable, under charge of Mr. Todd. She proceeded at a speed of from five and a-half to six knots an hour as far as Currency Creek, when something went wrong with a pipe attached to one of the boilers, and the fire was extinguished. Captain Randell worked the steam out of the other boiler, and proceeded as far as it would carry him, then laid to for two hours and a quarter, during which time he effectively repaired the pipe, and rectified some other little defects which had come under his notice. The voyage was then resumed, and the rate against tide as far as Point Sturt was nearly seven knots per hour. There Messrs. Mildred, Austin, and some others left the steamer, and returned to Goolwa in a boat, but the steamer continued in sight for nearly an hour, apparently pursuing her voyage successfully. The Bunyip is 115 feet long over all. The beam of the tonnage deck is 30 feet. She has a central wheel 18 feet in diameter, with floats 6 feet in width. There are two oscillating engines, and a smaller one at the bows to act upon a paddle athwart ship, which is used to assist in turning sharp corners. There are two rudders; and they work so easily that a child might steer the vessel. The nominal burden is 102 tons, but she can carry from 120 to 130 tons of general cargo. The saloon is placed forward; and this is found a convenience, as the heat and smell of the engines are avoided. There is also a very neatly fitted ladies' cabin. Messrs. Randell have introduced some novel arrangements which do credit to their ingenuity. One of these is a contrivance by which the backwater from the paddle-wheel is collected into a tank, when, after being warmed by means of the waste steam-pipe, it is made to supply the boiler, thus saving the usual pumping machinery. Another is a neat apparatus for gathering together the refuse of the fires, and discharging it into the river, between the two hulls of the steamer. The Bunyip's motion through the water is perfectly easy, and it is altogether as agreeable a boat as one of her tonnage can be made.—*Register.*

OUR SURVEYORS.—At last the Government are taking active steps to have the land laid out and sold. Twelve months since there was no surveyor in the district, but this injustice was in some measure rectified by Mr. Hay sending up Mr. Haege. This gentleman was succeeded by Mr. Parkinson, then by Mr. Adams, the district surveyor; and now we understand there are three more surveyors on their way up. Had all or any of these gentlemen been here eighteen months since, some good result would have accrued: now it is too late; the people are poorer, and many who then had cash have left our district. Still we say, the visit of these circumferenters is "better late than never."—*Border Post.*

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.—A PROPHECY BY THE LATE LADY LOVELACE.—The late Countess of Lovelace, the daughter of Lord Byron, the "Ada, sole daughter of my home and heart," although distinguished by success in deeper studies, was not destitute of those inspirations which made the name of Byron illustrious. In some verses which she made on Florence Nightingale, several years before the Russian war was dreamt of, occurs the following remarkable presage:—

In future years, in distant climes,
Should war's dread strife its victims claim,
Should pestilence, unchecked betimes,
Strike more than sword, than cannon maim,
He who then reads these truthful rhymes,
Will trace her progress to undying fame.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1493989

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

February 11.—Wonga Wonga (s.), 734 tons, Captain D. Walker, from Melbourne 8th instant. Passengers—Mr and Mrs. Wilson and family, Miss Watkens, Miss Marick, Rev J. J. Therry, Messrs. Cunningham, Jackson, R. Rush, T. Hassall, Falk, Firebrace, Murphy, King, Khull, Jeffrey, M'Donald, Achenbach, Wertcott, Jamieson, Gerrard, Green, and 50 in the steerage. A S.N. Co., agents.

February 11.—Sybil, schooner, Captain Kelly, from Auckland 28th January. Passengers—Mrs. T. G. Kelly, Messrs. J. Forrester, T. Barnes, W. Adams, and J. Ausell.

DEPARTURES.

February 11.—R. M. S. S. Simla, for Suez via Melbourne.
February 11.—Snee, for New Caledonia.
February 11.—Kate, for a whaling voyage.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Snapdragon, for Terra del Fuego; William, for Port Macquarie; F. A. Garrigues, for Melbourne via Newcastle; Annie, for South Sea Islands.

CLEARANCE.

February 11.—Annie, schooner, 20 tons, Captain Gillies, for South Sea Islands. Passengers—Messrs. G. Wire, J. Crain, and J. Paul.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 11.—Shamrock, Black Diamond, Otago, Miami, and Triumph, from Newcastle, with 802 tons coals, 800 bushels maize; Brothers, from Brisbane Water, with 5200 feet timber, 30,000 laths, 20,000 shingles; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 170 trusses hay, 100 bags bran, 100 bags maize, 35 bundles skins, 100 hides, 10 bags oysters, 12 calves, 2 horses, 30 bales wool, 4 coops poultry, 6 cases eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 11.—Cumberland, and Margaret, for Morpeth; Venture, and Gazelle, for Newcastle; Otago, for Wollongong; Brothers, for Brisbane Water; Porpoise, for Shoalhaven.

IMPORTS.

February 11.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 175 rolls wire, 4 packages, L. and S. Samuels; 9 packages ice, J. H. Long; 1 horse, Cunningham; and sundries.

February 11.—Sybil, from Auckland: 460 bags gum, Scott, Cameron, and Co.; 25,000 feet timber, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 4 boxes onions, A. Collins.

EXPORTS.

February 11.—Annie, for South Sea Islands: 1 hogshead rum, 4 half-tierces tobacco, 20 cases geneva, 1 case, 2 bales drapery, 3 boxes 4 half-chests 13 half-boxes tea, 1 case hardware, Montefiore and Murphy; 1 case drapery, 1 case hats, 5 casks beer, 6 boxes candles, 1 bale hops, 1 case sardines, 2 casks pineapples, 4 packages oil stores, J. J. Ralph.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Navigators' Islands.—By the Emily Hort, this day, at noon.

For Callao.—By the Lawrence Brown, this evening, at 6.

For Callao.—By the Henrietta, on Saturday, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.) on Saturday, at 1 p.m.

For Mauritius.—By the Clarendon, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

For South Sea Islands.—By the Annie, this day, at noon, if not underway.

General Post Office, Sydney, 10th February, 1858.

A Supplementary Mail for the Simla, per Wonga Wonga (s.), will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m. Registered letters for the above Mail cannot be received after 12 o'clock. All letters forwarded by this opportunity must bear, in addition to the prescribed postage rates, a late fee of a sixpenny stamp on each letter, irrespective of weight.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, February 11:—Daphne, ship, 760 tons, Captain Claproth, for Guam; Dart, brig, 154 tons, Captain Jennins, for Wellington and Port Cooper; Redan, ship, 860 tons, Captain Evans, for London.

The Mails by the Simla.—The mails by the E. and A. R. M. Company's steamer Simla consist of 84 packages, containing 16,641 letters, and 16,972 newspapers.

	Letters.	Newspapers.
United Kingdom	15,195	14,750
Continental	439	778
Indian ports	461	805
Australian	546	1,039
Total	16,641	16,972

The Wonga Wonga left Port Phillip Heads at 6 o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 8th instant, and arrived at Sydney Heads at noon yesterday. Light north and north-east winds prevailed throughout the passage. Passed the steamer London at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, 10 miles south of the Dromedary. Captain Walker reports the arrival of the ship Norfolk, from London, at Port Phillip Heads, at 10 a.m. on Monday last, after a fine passage of 67 days, bringing dates to 2nd of December. The Roxburgh Castle left Hobson's Bay in tow of the Hercules on Sunday, the 7th instant, at noon, with 20 saloon and 160 steerage passengers, and 60,000 ounces of gold. The Company's steamer Telegraph and brig Carrymore going up the bay when the Wonga Wonga left. Barque Monarch and schooner Zone at anchor at Port Phillip Heads. We have to acknowledge Captain Walker's politeness in obtaining for us papers to 28th November from the Norfolk, which vessel he boarded at the Heads.

The Sybil, from Auckland, reports that the day after her departure she sprung her foretopmast. On 4th instant she experienced a heavy gale from the N.W. with a heavy sea, which compelled her to heave-to for 16 hours.

The R. M. S. Simla will wait at Port Phillip Heads till the arrival of the Wonga Wonga, with the supplementary mail of the 13th, should the outward bound mail packet have arrived in Hobson's Bay and left for Sydney previous to the Simla's reaching Melbourne, otherwise she will proceed to sea at the advertised hour—say Tuesday morning, the 16th instant, at daylight. Should this be the case, the mail per Wonga Wonga on Saturday will hardly reach the Simla.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURE.

February 10.—Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay.

COASTER INWARD.

February 11.—Rosebud, Paterson Packet, Lavina.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 4.—Elizabeth, Salcombe Castle, from Newcastle.

February 5.—Callender, from Sydney; Thomas and Henry, from Otago; Emily Farnum, from London; Maid of the Mist, from Greenock; Jennie Dowe, from Wellington, ..., ..., ..., Hongkong; Straadslaw Band, from Gottenburg.

DEPARTURES.

February 6.—Margaret, Nicol, Little Pet, Friend, for Newcastle; Eagle, for Sydney; Coleroon, for London.

By the Andromache: January 29.—Emily Jane, schooner, from Sydney, bound west: latitude 46 south, longitude 130 30 east.

By the Cashmere: January 10.—Grance, barque, from Manila to Melbourne, 51 days out: latitude 26 10 south, longitude 98 30 east. January 8. Orient, ship, from Adelaide, bound to London, 17 days out: latitude 25 59 south, longitude 98 east. January 4. —Alblasserwaarde, Dutch barque, towards Batavia: latitude 19 11 south, longitude 104 13 east.

CRUISE OF THE VICTORIA.

The Victoria, having embarked his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, left Hobson's Bay at 3.30 p.m. on the 29th ultimo, also taking a sheriff's officer with a warrant for the apprehension of Captain Nowell, of the American ship General Nowell. When abreast of Shortland's Bluff the vessel was seen about three miles off the land, close hauled and standing to the westward. At 7 p.m., being abreast of the ship, soundings and bearings being taken, Commander Norman hailed the ship, and ordered the master to heave to, which, after some hesitation, he did.

The commanding officer, with the sheriff's officer, proceeded on board to execute the warrant. Captain Nowell refused to leave his ship at first, but a representation of the folly of resistance, and an appeal to his own good sense, induced him to do so, though he stated then to Commander Norman that he gave up the ship altogether, and though Commander Norman offered him every facility for communicating with his ship, and, in fact, proposed bringing her in if he wished, still Captain Nowell declined to express any wish in the matter.

The Victoria anchored off Queenscliffe at 8 15 p.m. same evening, and landed his Excellency the Governor; also Captain Nowell, in custody of the sheriff's officer. At 10 p.m. same night the General Nowell came in and anchored close to the Victoria. Information was then received from Queenscliffe that the police boat had boarded the General Nowell at the Heads, but that the officers had been forcibly ejected, and a constable severely bitten by a dog which was set on him. Early the next morning the chief officer was arrested on warrant for assaulting the police, and was conveyed on shore. At 6 a.m. Sunday, 31st ultimo, the Victoria proceeded to sea, and went to Western Port on police duties. Left there at daylight on Tuesday, with a fresh westerly breeze, steering for Anderson's Inlet; but the breeze increasing, hove-to for a few hours off Cape Paterson, and afterwards anchored off Cape Wolloml. At 5.30, the gale drawing in, weighed and stood off shore, and lay-to for the night. Heavy squalls, with rain and lightning, towards morning. On Wednesday, the weather becoming worse, bore up, and ran into Western Port, anchoring in Catt Bay. During Wednesday night and Thursday morning the gale continued to increase, and at noon on Thursday it was at its highest, blowing with great violence, and raining heavily, the wind varying from S S E. to S., and continuing so during the night, the gale gradually abating, and the squalls becoming less frequent and violent towards morning. At 4 a.m. the rain ceased, and by 8 a.m. it became quite calm. At 10 a.m., Friday, left Western Port and proceeded to Anderson's Inlet, where she anchored and landed a whaleboat and stores for the marine survey party, which she left there on her former cruise. Saturday, 7.30, anchored in Western Port under Black Head, and ascertained that during her absence the brig River Chief, of Sydney, which was loading railway sleepers and employed in the estate of Messrs. Robinson and Le Page, had driven from her anchors, gone ashore, and become a total wreck. Her masts were cut away; no lives, however, were lost.

The Victoria anchored in Hobson's Bay at 7 p.m. on Saturday.

The Teviot was appointed to carry the Australian mails of the 12th December, from Southampton to Alexandria.

The Escort, 765 tons, D. Smith, master, left Southampton, November 27th, for Sydney, with 289 Government emigrants in charge of Surgeon-Superintendent Meymott. The Heather Bell, for Hobart Town, sailed the same day. The Joshua was to sail for Sydney with emigrants on 8th December.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, English-made Furniture, comprising What-nots, Sideboards, Easy Chairs, Couches, Pillows, Bolsters, Pianoforte by D'Almaine.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON.—On the premises of the late Mr. W. Rowe, South Head Road, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, Saddles, Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Drapery, Clothing, &c.

MR. R. GOLDING.—On the premises, Cumberland-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. W. PRITCHARD.—At the Produce Mart, 76, Sussex-street, at 11 o'clock, Colonial Hardwood Timber, Lucerne and Oaten Hay, Maize, Wheat, Oats, Flour, Bran, Pollard: at half-past 11 o'clock, Corned Beef, Butchers' Utensils and Tools, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Framed Engravings, Oil Paintings, Picture Framing, Jewellery, Watches, Stationery; at 12 o'clock, Surveying Instruments.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ale, Earthenware and Glassware, and Water Colours.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Repository, at 2 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Spring Carts, Saddlery, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Carriages, Harness, &c.

MR. J. JAGELMAN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Office Clocks, Wearing Apparel, Harness, Saddles, &c.

THE SHERIFF.—On the premises, Liverpool-street, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture.

We are requested to direct attention to John G. Cohen's sale this day, earthenware, comprising a new assortment worthy attention. To commence at 11 o'clock precisely.—Adv.

DIARY

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

February.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
12	Friday.	5 37	6 51	7 9	7 33

Moon.—New, 14th instant, at 8 h. 17 m. 30s. a.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist. Miles	Stations. Leave—	Mixed Trains a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Mail p.m.	Goods
0	Sydney	6·30	10·0	1·30	4·25	5·45	A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·45 a.m.
2	Newtown	6·36	10·6	1·36	4·31	5·51	
3½	Petersham	6·41	10·11	1·41	4·36	5·56	
5	Ashfield	6·48	10·18	1·48	4·43	6·3	
6¼	Burwood	6·53	10·23	1·53	4·48	6·8	
7¾	Homebush	6·58	10·28	1·58	4·53	6·13	
13½	Parramatta	7·18	10·48	2·18	5·13	6·33	
17¾	Fairfield	7·31	11·1	2·31	5·26	6·46	
22	Liverpool	7·42	11·12	2·42	5·37	6·57	

LIVERPOOL STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist. Miles	Stations. Leave—	Mail a.m.	Mixed Trains a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Goods
0	Liverpool	6·30	8·15	11·30	3·30	5·45	A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·30 p.m.
4¼	Fairfield	6·43	8·28	11·43	3·43	5·58	
8½	Parramatta	7·1	8·46	12·1	4·1	6·16	
14¼	Homebush	7·15	9·0	12·15	4·15	6·30	
15½	Burwood	7·18	9·3	12·18	4·18	6·33	
17	Ashfield	7·23	9·8	12·23	4·23	6·38	
18¾	Petersham	7·30	9·15	12·30	4·30	6·45	
20	Newtown	7·38	9·23	12·38	4·38	6·53	
22	Sydney	7·42	9·27	12·42	4·42	6·57	

, In addition to the above there is a special Meat Train leaves Liverpool at 3·30 a.m. The sale of meat at the station in Sydney takes place at 5 a.m.

The Sunday Trains leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m.—Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9·15 a.m., 2·30 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist. Miles	Stations. Leave—	Mixed Trains a.m.	p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle,—Honeysuckle Point	7·30	3·0	7·30	3·0
9¾	Hexham	8·0	3·30	8·0	3·30
16¼	Maitland	8·24	3·54	8·24	3·54

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Maitland	8·45	4·10	8·45	4·10
6½	Hexham	9·5	4·30	9·5	4·30
16¼	Newcastle	9·39	5·4	9·39	5·4

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1858.

The case of Mr. Miranda is apparently one of the most finished cases of swindling ever exhibited in real life. Our readers, who have had the misfortune to become acquainted with continental novels, are aware that such subjects are a favourite theme. The organisation of gangs of robbers, resemble the machinery of a State, and displays none of the hurry and fear which honest men suppose must attend the steps of the predatory classes. In the distribution of parts, the capacity of the various members of the copartnery are nicely compared with their work, and at every move they are watched, aided, and guarded by confederates.

Every now and then the disclosures of real life leave behind the inventions of romance. The sinister merit of the swindler must be greatest who, like some celebrated dramatists, can assume various parts; time his action without moving either too rapidly or too slowly, and evade discovery until little is left but to admire the ability and to execrate the rascality of the successful adventurer.

The disappearance of our Portuguese friend, if voluntary, has been so managed as to throw some who trusted him on a false scent—and even now there is in some minds an idea that no forgery has been committed, and that the missing man is a victim. The facts as we have heard them are very spirit-stirring. A letter of credit was addressed to the Joint Stock Bank, purporting to come from Baring, Brothers, with enclosures for this Portuguese gentleman. The envelope was stamped with the usual words, "Forwarded from Baring, Brothers." The person in whose behalf these advices were written, did not arrive till some time after them, and the Bank, of course, were in expectation of this precious customer. At length a gentleman made his appearance, decked with diamonds, and assuming the ease and liberality of a fashionable foreigner. The letters of introduction gave him instant admission to the most fashionable circles, and to as much intimacy as could be enjoyed by a person speaking a foreign tongue. The letter of credit was received as genuine; it is said that the imitation of the signature of Baring, Brothers, is perfect; —a slight peculiarity is now imagined, as if from tremor incident to such imitations, but nothing, except under the circumstances, to excite suspicion.

The person in question represented himself as charged with several commissions of importance. He was, according to his own account, an agent from the Mint of Portugal, and authorized to buy gold. He was also to purchase land in the colony, to be occupied by vine-dressers. In furtherance of his land commissions, he had negotiated for an estate at the price of £10,000; the bargain was not, however, completed. This scheme, it must be admitted, was perfectly calculated. A dealer in gold might have been suspected more readily had he given no pledge of his permanent interest in the colony. His gold transactions might explain large drafts of coin, and his negotiations for land, deliberately and continuously conducted, could leave no doubt of his solidity.

The gent. took his leave of his Sydney friends for a temporary visit to Melbourne. He took authority to draw on the Oriental to the extent of £16,000, which he demanded in gold. There some hesitation arose. The bank recommended him to accept a cheque, to be placed to his account at his own bankers, in the usual way; but he insisted on having gold. The circumstance of his being a foreigner prevented discussion, and the bank—supposing, nevertheless, that he had got into the hands of bad advisers —paid him his money, which was taken to his hotel.

We believe that the Joint Stock alone has lost by the transaction, and the rumours of other successful frauds are not true. Another letter of credit for two thousand pounds, purporting to be addressed by Coutts and Co., has not been acted upon. We learn also that some eighteen hundred pounds are left by our ingenious plotter in the hands of a Sydney house. What could more completely allay suspicion than such forbearance!

We are bound, however, to give the alternative of this tale, which has some warm supporters, and we hope it may prove true. It is to the following effect: this gentleman, of high family, introduced by the amplest testimonials, *was* furnished with a letter of credit by Baring, Brothers; sent to transact business for the Government of Portugal, and to prepare the way for the removal of a body of his countrymen as settlers in this colony. He was just on the point of completing these important transactions when he visited Melbourne, and having drawn out of the bank a large sum of money, proceeded into the interior in furtherance of his affairs. Perhaps the great quantity of gold in his hands tempted some of the murderous villains who prey on society; perhaps he has been waylaid and murdered. The letter of credit is not a forgery, and all the foregoing adverse assumptions mistaken.

There might be a third conjecture—sometimes a triumphant swindler falls a victim to his allies,—to robbers who, in their turn, overreach and plunder him. It was not uncommon for highwaymen to meet on a lonely road in the old times, sometimes mistaking each other for honest men, they simultaneously cried out, "stand and deliver;" at other times a highwayman was plundered by the innkeeper, who, in a different line, pursued a similar calling with that of his guest.

There is, however, one remarkable fact, that Mr. Miranda, on his way to Sydney, joined fluently in conversation with one or two English passengers; but could not without the aid of an interpreter converse with the gentlemen of the bank This is rather a suspicious fact.

We hope that the robber, if such, will be pursued to the ends of the earth. A crime like that supposed, so finished, so serious, should never be allowed impunity, if human power can reach it Our mercantile body, the Government, and all concerned in the vast transactions of finance, should spare no cost or toil to deprive such a swindler—if such he prove—of the fatal *eclat* of success. Against so much subtlety of arrangement and deliberation of action no precaution can stand. We hear that the loss will amount to about £20,200, and that this includes a premium obtained from the banks for the drafts on the bankers, Baring, Brothers.

The escort returns from the Victorian goldfields have been rather discouraging lately. The amount of gold raised is still large, but it seems to show a decided and ominous falling off. This does not arise from accidental causes, and it is has continued for a sufficient number of months to indicate that it can hardly be disregarded as merely temporary. The Melbourne journals do not disguise the fact that the ratio of production is diminished. Mining is not so profitable a pursuit as it was, and it is harder work to get a living at the gold-fields than it was before.

There are obviously two remedies for this diminishing success. The first is to open up fresh fields. *It can hardly be doubted but that there is room for this. The country has not been so minutely explored as that its treasures are all known. The principal gold-fields have been discovered by accident, and there are probably other discoveries yet to be made. The second remedy is to diminish the cost of production by improved processes. This is a change which has already taken place to some extent, but there is indefinite scope for carrying it further. Capital and machinery employed upon a large and systematic scale, will result in a more complete extraction of the gold, and a less waste of labour. The older gold-fields cannot be considered as used up, though they may now hold out very few attractions to solitary and nomadic diggers. They will still yield their treasures to a more scientific and deliberate search. By the introduction of better appliances, and a more judicious application of capital, the annual produce of the colony will doubtless be kept up to the standard at which it has been maintained for some years past. But this change in the method of production will induce a great change in the social state of the colony. The risks and chances of mining will be diminished, and as the excitement of sudden gains falls off, the inducement to immigration may probably be lessened also. It is possible, too, that the population on the gold-fields may be proportionately diminished—that the number of productive labourers, and of those who make a living out of the productive labourers may be reduced, and that the surplus population set free by the greater economy of labour may develop other profitable occupations, and widen the basis of the colonial prosperity. Gold and wool, valuable as they are, are not the only things that Victoria can produce, though hitherto, from their superior profitableness, they have almost exclusively absorbed the energy of the settlers. Necessity is the mother of invention, and a falling off in the yield of gold so far from proving inevitable ruin, will probably only disclose how many unsuspected resources the country possesses.

The colonies are so bound together now by mutual ties that the welfare of each is a matter of common concern. Any serious diminution in the prosperity of Victoria, so far from being a cause of rejoicing to the neighbouring colonies, would be heard as tidings of disaster. The gold of Port Phillip not only sustains its own enormous commerce, but buoys up the trade of the other provinces. Melbourne is the great market on which hundreds and thousands far away from it depend for their profits. From its neighbour on the right Victoria receives its chief supplies of animal food; from its neighbour on the left it obtains its chief supply of bread If its power of purchasing were to become suddenly and seriously restricted, the purveyors on both sides would feel the sudden loss of profits.

There is one respect in which dulness on the Victorian gold-fields may stimulate the prosperity of New South Wales, and that is by inducing a migration of dissatisfied diggers across the border. The diggers at the Tumut and the Adelong are conveniently situated for tempting the unsettled miners to enter our territory, and as there is but little doubt that success there awaits enterprise, it is possible that many of our untouched fields may soon find a development.

THE BANK RETURNS.

No. II.

The aggregate amounts of paid-up capital, dividends, and reserved profits in our eight banks during each of the last five quarters were as follows:—

	Capital.	Dividend.	Reserve.
1856—December	£5,163,800	£340,100	£1,055,000
1857—March	5,167,600	343,800	1,134,200
June	5,167,600	342,200	1,150,400
September	5,167,700	366,300	1,161,400
December	5,168,400	339,600	1,177,700

Capital and Reserve show a slight increase, Dividend a slight decrease.

The amounts and rates of dividend in the several Banks were thus:—

DIVIDENDS.

	December, 1856.	Dec., 1857.	Rates per cent. per annum.	
New South Wales	£50,000	£50,000	20	20
Commercial	17,700	14 300	15	12
Australasia	90,000	90,000	20	20
Union	86,100	77 900	21	19
Joint Stock	12,500	12 500	10	10
London	11,000	16,900	4	5
English	10,000	15 000	4	6
Oriental	62 800	63,000	10	10

The Commercial and the Union are the only Banks whose dividend has declined; the London and the English the only ones whose dividend has risen.

The aggregate liabilities and assets within the colony, not including capital and the reserves, were as under:—

	Liabilities.	Assets.
1856—December	£5,569,100	£7,443,300
1857—March	5,635,600	7,433 900
June	5,801,300	7,609 900
September	5,688,300	8,589 800
December	5,455,100	7,477,800

The liabilities show a decrease both in the quarter and in the year; the assets a decrease in the quarter, but an increase in the year.

The balance of assets above liabilities, or the aggregate working capital within the colony, compared with the amounts lent on discounts, at each period, was:

	Capital.	Discounts.	Discounts to each £100 of capital
1856—December	£1 874 200	£4 342 000	£232
1857—March	1 798 300	4 347 600	242
June	1 808,600	4 597 610	254
September	1 901 500	4,939 200	260
December	2,022,700	5 214,500	258

It thus appears that with each £100 of the working capital employed by them in this colony, the Banks transact a discount business averaging about £250.

It also appears that during the first nine months of last year the discounts in proportion to capital continued to increase, September exceeding the previous December by £28 to the £100, In the final quarter, however, a slight restriction began, the discounts falling from 260 to 258, but still exceeding the proportion of the previous year by 26.

The discount business transacted by each Bank in proportion to its working capital, will be seen by the subjoined columns:—

DISCOUNTS IN PROPORTION TO £100 OF WORKING CAPITAL.

	December, 1856	September, 1857.	December, 1857.
New South Wales	£178*	£170	£185
Commercial	230	243	277
Australasia	322	673	470
Union	—	—	1047
Joint Stock	202	275	279
London	105	111	116
English	292	183	136
Oriental	463	483	474

The largest proportion of discounts is here shown by the Union Bank, which for the last quarter is more than double that of the next highest. As regards this Bank, we have left a blank in the two previous columns, because its position, as exhibited in the official returns, is perfectly anomalous, its liabilities exceeding its assets. Thus, in December, 1856, its total liabilities were £784,500, and its total assets only £700,100, leaving a deficiency of £84 400, its discounts at the same time being £519,800. Again, in September last, its total liabilities were £844,400, and its total assets only £826,000; a deficiency of £18,400, the discounts being £630,100.

With respect to the other Banks, comparing the last quarter of 1857 with that of 1856, the proportional amount of discounts shows an increase in all the Banks except the English; comparing December with September, there is an increase in all except the Australasian and the Oriental.

Before proceeding to our usual inquiry into the proportion between the coin held by the Banks and their circulation and deposits, we must advert to the communication from one of our London correspondents on the subject. He demurs to our assumption that this proportion should average not less than about one to three. The assumption is founded upon no theory of our own, but upon the rule laid down by the Bank of England. "Of late, the Bank Directors have endeavoured, as a general rule, to have as much coin and bullion in their coffers as may together amount, when the exchange is at par, to a third part of the Bank's liabilities, including deposits as well as issues; so that, in the event of the notes afloat, and the public and private deposits in the coffers of the Bank, amounting to 27 or 30 millions, they would not consider the establishment in a perfectly satisfactory state, unless she was, generally speaking, possessed of about 9 or 10 millions of coin and bullion."†

"The common rule of the Directors is to keep in treasure a sum equal to one-third of their liabilities. This proportion has usually been found sufficient; but the rule is ... founded on general principles, and is not closely followed. . . . With the view, however, of being provided as far as possible to meet such contingencies, most of the disposable capital is invested in securities *which can, if required, be brought to sale in the Stock Exchange*. This is the case not only with exchequer bills and Government stock, but with the greatest of all their assets, the annuity on the dead weight, which might, if necessary, be divided or subdivided into portions fitted for the money market."‡

By the Act of 1844, the issues of the Bank of England may be based, to the extent of £14,000,000, upon public securities; but any notes issued beyond that amount must not exceed the coin and bullion actually in its coffers. And as to Provincial Banks, to whose returns our correspondent refers in support of his demur, it should be remembered that by the same Act it is provided that no person other than a banker who, on the 6th of May, 1844, was lawfully issuing his own notes, should make or issue bank-notes in any part of the United Kingdom; and while the privilege of such issue was continued to those persons, the amount that might be issued in each case was restricted to the amount which constituted their actual issues upon the average of the two preceding years.

All we have contended for is, therefore, that as there must be some mode of testing the prudence or imprudence of the banks in this colony, in regard to their reserves of coin or assayed gold, we know of none more worthy of the confidence of our readers and of the community in general, than the Bank of England rule above referred to. The recent monetary panic throughout the United Kingdom and America supplies additional evidence as to the necessity of a vigilant watch being ever kept on the transactions of banks of issue and deposit. May we not add that the large number of banks carrying on business in this colony, and the vast extent of that business in proportion to our small population, render it needful that such vigilance should be exercised by all thinking men amongst us?

The aggregate liabilities of our banks to the holders of their notes and to their depositors, with the cash retained in their coffers, and the difference between the one and the other, were as follows:—

	Liabilities.	Coin.	Difference.
1856—December	£5,113,600	£1,729,400	£3,384,200
1857—March	5,245 800	1,812,000	3,433,800
June	5,371,100	1,724,900	3,646,200
September	5,269,900	1,489,700	3,780,200
December	5,189,200	1,338,700	3,850,500

It is here seen that the difference between liabilities and coin has been growing larger and larger in amount throughout the whole period. The deficiency was greater last quarter than in the preceding one by £70,300; and greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1856 by £466,300.

The proportions were as under:—

Per £100 of Liabilities.

	Coin.	Deficiency.
1856—December	£33 16	£66 4
1857—March	34 10	65 10
June	32 2	67 18
September	28 5	71 15
December	25 16	74 4

* The proportion in the quarter ended June, 1857.
† M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary, p. 77.
‡ Waterston's Cyclopædia of Commerce, p, 52.

The *proportional* deficiency has been growing larger during the last three quarters, being larger in December than in March by £18 14s. per £100.

The coin and assayed bullion held by the Bank of England in proportion to the united amounts of its circulation and deposits sometimes exceeds a third, even when the *public* deposits are included, generally when only the private deposits are reckoned. Thus, in opening the *Companion to the British Almanac* for 1857, p. 140, we find that on the 24th November, 1855, the proportion was 31 per cent., and on the 5th July, 1856, 35 per cent., public deposits being included in both cases. Taking up our file of the *Economist*, we find that in the months of June, July, August, and September of last year, the bullion exceeded a third of the liabilities, taking circulation and private deposits only, by sums ranging from half a million to a million and a half; and it should be borne in mind that in England the Bank of England note is a legal tender everywhere but at the Bank itself.

The amounts of coin required by our own Banks in that ratio, with the surplus or deficiency, were as follows:—

	Required.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
1856—December	£1,704,500	£24,900	..
1857—March	1,748 600	63,400	..
June	1,790,400	..	£65 500
September	1,756,600	..	266 800
December	1,729,700	..	391,100

Thus the Banks have fallen short of the required third throughout the last three quarters, the deficiency growing by rapid strides.

The proportion of coin required to meet one-third of the circulation and deposits in the banks severally, with the surplus or deficiency, during the past quarter, was as follows:—

	Required.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
N. S. Wales	£450 300	—	£140,000
Commercial	314,700	£13,600	—
Australasia	219 000	—	86 960
Union	253 400	—	105,500
Joint Stock	241 700	—	59,000
London	26 700	8,900	—
English	71 700	—	19,300
Oriental	152 200	—	2,900

In two only of our Banks does the coin appear to exceed a third of the liabilities.

Subjoined is a connected view of the position of the Banks, at the close of each year, in the particulars now under consideration.

RECAPITULATION.

	December, 1856.	December, 1857.
Capital	£5,163,800	£5,168,400
Dividend	340,100	339,600
Reserve	1,055,000	1,177,700
Total Liabilities	5 569,100	5,455 100
Total Assets	7,443,300	7,477,800
Working Capital	1,874,200	2 022,700
Discounts	4,342,000	5,214,500
Notes and Deposits	5,113 600	5,189,200
Coin in hand	1,729,400	1,338,700

This recapitulation exhibits for December, 1857, compared with December, 1856,

An increase of Capital of	£4,600
A decrease of Dividend of	500
An increase of Reserve of	122,700
A decrease of Liabilities of	114,000
An increase of Assets of	34,500
An increase of Working Capital of	148 500
An increase of Discounts of	872,500
An increase of Notes and Deposits of	75,600
A decrease of Coin of	390,700

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Monday, 8th February.—In the Legislative Assembly on Thursday evening the business done was, with one exception, unimportant; the exception, however, is one of material interest to the citizens at large. Our Corporation have, to use a well-known phrase, "overrun the constable" to the extent of some £23,000, and Mr. Smith, the exponent of their views, moved that a grant of £25,000 be voted for the Corporation of Melbourne, and £10,000 for that of Geelong. On the first occasion of the motion being brought forward the House was counted out, and on the second the motion was rejected by 13 votes to 8. The Corporation is bound by the terms of its agreement with the Union Bank not to undertake any fresh works until the amount of its overdrawn account is replaced, and as this £23,000 is just half a-year's revenue, our streets must go to dilapidation for the next six months, when the expense of putting them in order will nearly equal the cost of their reconstruction.

The discussion on Friday on the Sewerage and Water Act Amendment Bill tended still more strongly to shew the estimation in which our Corporation is held. Under the terms of the Act it is arranged that, so soon as the Yan Yean works shall have been completed, they shall be handed over to the Corporation, a provision which excited very general dissatisfaction. Mr. Brooke, however, met the objection by moving, in lieu of the second clause, a provision that, on the completion of the works, it should be in the power of the Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, to hand over to the control of the Board of Land and Works all the trusts of the Commission, with all their powers and privileges; and that, on the adoption of this step, the Commission should be dissolved. This is a step in the direction of centralisation, but one infinitely preferable to allowing the Corporation to mismanage this gigantic undertaking. Mr. Ebden admitted that the charge of this work should not remain with any Government department, and avowed his inclination to sell the work to any company who would purchase it at the price of £800,000—the money expended—in order to allow the Government to turn this fund and its attention to some other undertaking of general utility.

In social matters, I have little to record. Dysentery and diarrhœa continue to spread, and the mortality in Melbourne is daily increasing. A feeling of uneasiness, if not alarm, is prevalent, and the feeling is not lessened by rumours of cases of cholera, which I need not add are entirely without foundation.

A fire of a very serious character occurred here this morning, at half-past three o'clock, by which the store of Mr. M'Ewan, the extensive ironmonger, in Elizabeth-street, was totally destroyed. The store contained 100 tuns of naptha, 200 of turpentine, and 500 tuns of colza oil, besides a large quantity of gunpowder, in kegs and flasks. As soon as the fire was discovered the gunpowder was hastily removed, but the stock was not entirely got out, and a serious explosion took place. The force of the blast was directed upwards, and consequently no mischief took place to the surrounding buildings; but the concussion was felt all over the city and suburbs. Mr. M'Ewan is insured, but not to such an extent as entirely to cover the loss. The origin of the fire, according to the stereotyped phrase, is unknown.

The Norfolk has just arrived in the Bay, bringing later English news up to the 2nd of December. She has performed the voyage in sixty-eight days, while the mail steamer, now overdue, has not even been heard of.

Gloucester and Macquarie.—By a passenger from the Hunter last evening we learn the following was the state of the polling as far as known at Raymond Terrace up to the time of the steamer leaving.

RAYMOND TERRACE.

Williamson	89
Barker	76

CLARENCE TOWN.

Williamson	15
Barker	13

It was reported that Mr. Williamson had a majority of 3 at Stroud.

Parramatta Election.—A petition, we understand, has been lodged by Mr. Pye against the return of Mr. Oakes, on the ground that Mr. Oakes threatened and otherwise intimidated electors with a view of influencing their votes.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Dickinson and a special jury of twelve.

THOMPSON V. HOGAN.

This case, the trial of which was commenced on Tuesday, was an action by Alexander Thompson, late Clerk of Works under the Municipal Council of Sydney, against Alderman Patrick Hogan, a member of that body, to recover damages for the use of slanderous terms of and concerning the plaintiff at a Council meeting on the 15th of June last. The words declared upon were these: "This man is not fit to be over a body of free men, being, as he is, a tyrant. Such conduct as his might have done on the Coal River. He is the man who went coolly and deliberately and told two men on the South Head road to leave the work, and take the tools to the Town Hall. I would ask the Mayor if he wanted a clerk would he employ a drunkard? It is well known this man has been seen in a most beastly state of drunkenness, in fact, he is publicly known to be a drunkard. Only a few months ago he was seen lying dead drunk in the house where the very bed was sold under him. I have no confidence in this man, and say he is not an officer fit to be entrusted by this Council." The plaintiff averred that in consequence of this slander he had lost his situation as Clerk of Works, and laid his damages at £2000. To this declaration the defendant had pleaded, first, that he was not guilty; and, secondly, a justification. In the latter plea he averred that the plaintiff was a tyrant and a drunkard, and unfit to be trusted as an officer of the Corporation; that some months before the plaintiff's bed had been sold, while he was himself dead drunk—and that the words declared upon were used by the defendant for the public good, and in the discharge of his duty as an Alderman, at a time when the plaintiff was a candidate for employment under the City Council. Upon these pleas the plaintiff had taken issue.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Dalley, for the defendant.

From the nature of this case, and the number of persons interested in it—members of the City Council and their friends—the friends of the plaintiff, and parties having a business relationship more or less close with the Municipal body—it was one which attracted a large share of public attention from first to last. Under the plea of not guilty, no question was raised except as to whether or not the words declared upon and which (or something like them) were admitted to have been used, had been uttered on a privileged occasion. The evidence was conflicting as to what was the precise question before the Council at the time these words were made use of, but it would seem that the new Council had been considering how far it was necessary to retain the old officers and servants of the City Commissioners. It had been decided to abolish the office of Building Surveyor, and a proposal had been made to combine the duties of this office with that of Clerk of Works, and to confer this amalgamated office upon the plaintiff at a given salary. It was then that Alderman Hogan publicly addressed his colleagues in the terms here declared upon. He was, in the opinion of the then Mayor, somewhat more warm than was desirable, and was consequently called to order by that gentleman. Still there was evidence that, Mr. Hogan's manner being generally of this character, he was not more vehement than could be naturally expected in discussing a question of this nature. The proposition in favor of the plaintiff was withdrawn in consequence of this charge, and subsequently, after some enquiry, he lost his situation. But the plaintiff did not come in to defend himself as he might have done during the progress of this enquiry. A material question in the case was whether, under the circumstances already detailed, the defendant if he uttered the words *bona fide*, believing them to be true, was privileged. Also, whether, in any event, he had not gone beyond legitimate bounds. According to the ruling of his Honor, and, in fact, to the tacit admission of plaintiff's counsel, the discussion was a privileged one. The fitness of Mr. Thompson for office under the corporation being legitimately under discussion, the defendant had a right to speak to the character of the former, provided he did so *bona fide* and without malice. The great bulk of the evidence (which was exceedingly lengthy), had reference to the plaintiff's character. The charge of tyranny was justified, or sought to be justified, by general evidence as to the plaintiff's sharpness towards those under him, and of his having summarily, and in excess of his powers as Clerk of the Works, discharged two men in the manner mentioned by the Alderman. But it seemed that on a reference to the Mayor the plaintiff had been held not to have acted with any impropriety. As to the specific charge of extreme drunkenness, the evidence was conflicting. Aldermen O'Dowd and Golden had seen Thompson lying on a sofa or stretcher in a yard in Jamison-street, while a sale was going on in the house, and both felt sure that he was in a state of helpless intoxication. This conviction they had communicated to Alderman Hogan, who had also seen something of the sale, and of Thompson's then condition. Some constables also swore to their belief of Thompson having been intoxicated on this occasion. On the other hand, a clergyman, and a medical man, declared that Thompson was labouring at this time under an attack of *coup de soleil*, and his landlady gave evidence to a similar effect. As to the plaintiff's general habits and reputation (in the matter of temperance) a great many witnesses were examined, and isolated instances of drunkenness (or of that lesser order of intoxication called by the witnesses tipsiness) were spoken to. But these ranged over a period of some eight years. There was evidence that Thompson was spoken of by many as a drunkard, but this was mostly of a very vague character; and there was evidence on the other side of the plaintiff's general good character and efficiency as an officer of the municipality. The most telling fact against the plaintiff was that of his having once been formally complained against for drunkenness on duty by the late City Engineer, who spoke of him (Thompson) as one on whom admonition had been lost. The City Commissioners, who were then in power, and to whom the complaint was made, overlooked the offence, they stated, on account of Thompson's long service, but intimated that if it was repeated they would dismiss him. The evidence of this was from the records of the municipality, produced by the Town Clerk, who had been also secretary to the City Commissioners. The Chief Commissioner had a somewhat different impression as to the result of this complaint, but he spoke from memory only.

His Honor told the jury that when words of a slanderous character were spoken upon a justifiable occasion, the *prima facie* implication of malice attaching by law to the use of such terms was got rid of; in other words, the onus of proving express malice was cast upon the plaintiff. Assuming that the Council had then under discussion a motion for appointing the plaintiff to a particular office, at a particular salary, this, in his opinion, would be a privileged occasion. The defendant would have a right, in the performance of his duty as an alderman, to use language pertinent to the question at issue which was actually slanderous provided he did so *bona fide* and without malice.

The jury, after having retired for about three-quarters of an hour, found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, 40s.

His Honor refused to grant a certificate to deprive plaintiff of his costs.

THE JURY PANEL

will be called over at a quarter before ten this morning, when any juror not answering to his name will (it has been announced by the Judge) be heavily fined.

BANCO COURT.

Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

BRADRIDGE V. GARSED.

The trial of this case was still continued, but not concluded.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

Jury Court.—Special juries of twelve: Nowland v. Clift, Moore v. Skinner.

Banco Court.—Juries of four: Bradridge v. Garsed (part heard), Andrews v. Fisher, Harris v. Quail, M'Munn v. Starr, Horsey v. Irish, Mills v. Wright.

Business in Master's Office.—Purves v. Attorney-General, to examine witnesses; Patten v. Booth, on complainant's charge; in the matter of Betts' infants, to settle minutes; Todd v. M'Namara, to bring in papers.

Photographic Views.—Mr. Denslow, a rising artist in the city, has produced some very good photographic views which we commend to public notice. The principal one represents the Exchange, viewed from Macquarie-place. The Library, and Macquarie-street North (under an afternoon sun), a portion of the harbour, together with a ship viewed from the East side of the Circular Quay; and St. James' Church, and the Court House, viewed from the Hyde Park. There are manifest signs of painstaking in these views.

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INSOLVENT COURT.
THURSDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Mansfield, a first meeting. Five debts were proved.

In the estate of Edwin Smithers, a first meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of Daniel O'Reilly, a first meeting. Seven debts were proved, and insolvent was directed to file a statement of his receipts and disbursements, for six months prior to his insolvency. The meeting then adjourned until the 22nd instant.

In the estate of John Yeo, a special meeting was held, at which two debts were proved.

In the estate of Joseph Dennis, a special meeting. One debt was proved, and another was ordered to stand over for examination of the account sales. The meeting adjourned until Thursday next.

In the estate of William H. Baker, an adjourned meeting for examination. The evidence of a witness named Buckardt was taken, and the meeting adjourned until the 26th instant.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 12.—Thomas Galbraith, first, half-past 10. William S. Jenkins, single, 11. Philip H. Magrane, single, half-past 11. William E. Rogers, single, 12.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

THE QUEEN V. SAGE.

This case, which was commenced at the general gaol delivery for February, on Wednesday se'nnight, and occupied the Court two entire days and a part of the third, and then adjourned in consequence of the jury disagreeing, was reopened to-day, Mr. Justice Therry presiding. An enlarged panel was summoned for the trial, which was exhausted in the course of challenges on the part of the defence and the prosecution—the former challenging seventeen, the Crown seven. The names of the jurors sworn to try the case are as follows:—Gold Spring, coach-painter, Crown-street; William Speer, commercial agent, Kent-street; John Seller, contractor, Surry-street, Woolloomooloo; George Stabler, merchant, Kent-street; Joseph Slade, builder, Bourke-street; Frederick M. Stokes, printer, Victoria-terrace; John Scanlan, grocer, Glebe; John Silk, blacksmith, Campbell-street, Surry Hills; Frederick Saville, publican, Macquarie street; Peter Sweeny, stonemason, Bourke-street; George Simpson, gentleman, Macleay-street; William Sharp, gentleman, Hunter-street.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Martin) opened the case for the prosecution; counsel for the prisoner, Messrs. Blake, Holroyd, and Dalley.

The proceedings have gone on slower than marked their progress on the first day of the previous trial; but this may be attributed to some delay in commencing in the morning, in consequence of the absence of witnesses, whose recognizances were estreated. The Court closed at half-past six o'clock, at which hour the jury were locked up for the night. The trial will be resumed at ten o'clock this morning.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
THURSDAY.

Before the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Mr. Allen, Captain Scott, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. M'Arthur.

Fifteen drunkards were fined 10s. each, with the usual alternative; another was fined 20s. or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours; and three, who also indulged in obscene language, were severally sentenced to pay 20s. or to be imprisoned seven days.

Donald M'Donald, and James Brown, for allowing a quantity of night-soil to fall upon the South Head Road, were severally sentenced to pay 40s. penalty, and 20s. costs between them.

Thomas Jones, and James Beardman, were summarily convicted of having stolen three pairs of boots, valued at 20s. 6d., the property of Samuel Whyte, from the door of a shop in George-street, at which they were exposed for sale, and were sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three calendar months.

Henry Doroney, and James Lee, were charged with having indecently exposed themselves to the public, at Cook's River. They had indulged in the luxury of a bath in a waterhole near the road-side, within the view of persons passing along the public road, and pleaded guilty to the information. It appeared, however, that the complaint or information had been drawn in accordance with the provisions of the Act, applicable only to the waters of Port Jackson, of which his worship (Mr. Allen), gave them the benefit, dismissing them with a caution. Mr. Allen also called the attention of the police to the fact, that public decency was daily outraged by a number of persons beyond the years of boyhood, bathing in the waterhole near the junction of the Newtown with the Parramatta Road. [It would also be as well for the police to be told that a great many complaints are made of persons bathing, at all hours of the day, in waterholes alongside the New South Head Road, to the annoyance of many families who prefer an afternoon drive along this lower and more sheltered road, to the dust and heat of the old road. It is hoped that a hint will be sufficient for those a part of whose duty it is to prevent the recurrence of such grounds for complaint.]

WATER POLICE COURT.
THURSDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

The following parties were fined for drunkenness:—Charles Manard, 10s. or twenty-four hours in gaol; Mary Murphy, 20s. or forty-eight hours; John Kennedy, 10s. or twenty-four hours; and Ann Wire (an old delinquent, who was also disorderly), 40s. or forty-eight hours.

Mary Farrel, for having used insulting language towards Catherine Lowndes, was fined 10s. with 6s. 6d. costs; and Mary Niel, having committed a similar offence towards Mary Parkes, was fined 20s. and 6s. 6d. costs.

Several more important cases were adjourned, in consequence of the non-attendance of a second magistrate.

MAITLAND QUARTER SESSIONS.
(Abridged from yesterday's Mercury.)
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Before the Chairman, assisted by the following magistrates: J. B. R. Robertson, G. F. Davidson, Esqs., Major Crummer, Captain Smith.

Mr. Henry Wilfred Ellis, who was admitted to the bar some short time back in Sydney, took part in the proceedings this day.

John Brady was indicted for feloniously taking one warrant or order for the payment of money, and one piece of paper, the property of Tar Wot, a Chinese, at Dalkeith, on the 6th December last. The prisoner was undefended. The jury retired for about ten minutes, and then returned a verdict of guilty. One of the jurors who had known Brady for three years, recommended him to mercy. Tar Wot was then asked through the interpreter, how the prisoner had obtained possession of the order. He said the prisoner had got it from him to buy some grog, and bring back the change, which he did not do. The prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour in Maitland gaol.

Anne Pitt was indicted for stealing two tame turkeys, the property of James Smith, at East Maitland, on the 5th September, 1857. A second count charged her with receiving the same, knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. Ellis appeared for the defence; attorney, Mr. Minter. The jury, after a retirement of an hour and a-half, had not agreed upon a verdict. The girl Elliott was then asked whether the promise of the new dress had been made on the Saturday night as well as on the Sunday morning. She answered in the affirmative. In answer to other questions both she and Eliza Howell contradicted the statement made by Smith that they had said that Mrs. Pitt knew nothing about the killing of the turkeys. After a further retirement, the jury again took the box, and having deliberated for a short time, returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged. The hearing of this case excited a great deal of interest. The court was nearly full of persons when the verdict was returned; and some little manifestation of satisfaction attended the declaration.

Emanuel Sutcliffe was indicted for wilfully presenting fire-arms, to wit, a gun, at the person of William Schofield, at Aberdeen, on the 20th January, 1858, with intent to alarm him. A second count charged the prisoner with unlawfully producing fire-arms, near to the person of William Schofield, with intent to alarm him. Mr. Chambers appeared for the defence. The jury retired for three-quarters of an hour, and then put some questions to Schofield. After some further deliberation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged. On the application of the Crown Prosecutor, the recognizance of William Beer, a witness in this case, who did not appear, was ordered to be estreated.

The Court was then adjourned till Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

Court of Requests, £10 Jurisdiction.—The Court will resume its sittings at ten o'clock this morning, with the hearing of the case No. 321, and will dispose of the remainder of the cases on the list.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, outfitters, and others, to the continued sale of new drapery goods, made-up clothing, &c., at the rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

The Sofala Nugget.—This nugget, the latest auriferous phenomenon which the Turon has turned up, and which has excited more than ordinary interest—was shown to us yesterday. It is the richest nugget, intrinsically, as such, that we have yet seen, but it is a very ugly specimen. It is a solid mass of gold nearly 9 inches in length, and varying from 1½ to 2 inches in breadth. Its thickness is very irregular, the head of the nugget, if it may so be called, being about 1½ inch. It is smooth and water-worn—and of the shape—if it can be called a shape at all, of an eccentric sweet potatoe. Placed in various positions, like most of the nuggets found on our diggings, it exhibits many grotesque semblances to objects possessed of animal life. Its weight is 126 ounces, and it has hardly the trace of quartz about it. It has become the property of the Bank of New South Wales. The discovery of this nugget will inspire our Turon explorers with fresh vigour, and we hope lead to the speedy further development of that rich and extensive gold-field.

Patent Sewing Machine.—This apparatus is profitably at work in George-street North, Sydney. It is, we understand, an American invention, perfected in England, and secured by patent for seven years, dating two or three years back. Mr. John Bernstein, eight years a resident in Victoria, and the party who for about three weeks past has been establishing himself in this new phase of the sartorial art, left for England in May last, expressly in quest of these machines, and brought out four of them. His success in their management has been already so satisfactory, that it is likely he will soon take more central premises. In addition to a very large amount of orders from tailoring establishments, he has been patronized very liberally with orders for uniforms of different kinds. A surprisingly liberal guarantee is offered with his goods, and upon an inspection of the work obligingly wrought on various materials, for our examination, we may say, we discover a perfect process of sewing, which defies all tearing asunder, except by a breaking of the threads, which are double, one being on the surface and the other beneath. It is stated there is no exception to the applicability of the machinery, and under alteration of the needle, it may be applied to all descriptions of cloth, or even silk or leather, with equal success. The machinery is not very complicated. A foot paddle is at present used for working it, and at full speed it will take about a score stitches in a second. Arrangements are to be made for working the machine by steam power; but it is truly a marvel that by the present means, a pair of well-sewn trousers can be turned out in 25 minutes. The machinery may be adapted to any size of stitch, and it seems that double-stitch work is more neatly done by it, than by hand. The machine consists of 30 parts, and is taken to pieces once a week for cleaning. The proprietor suggests that tailors as they come to adopt this machine power, should cease to be called tailors, but that they should be called *engineers*. It is a question whether the engineer's *seam*—miner's or geologist's—would be the tailor's seam under such circumstances.

Professor Parker.—This distinguished swordsman gave an entertainment yesterday evening, at the School of Arts, before a crowded audience. The professor was assisted on the occasion by some of the non-commissioned officers of the 77th Regiment, and by other amateurs. Among the feats which attracted most attention was a fencing match between the professor and an amateur, who appeared to approach nearer to an equality with the skilled swordsman than those who usually enter the lists with him. Some matches between the sword and the bayonet also excited considerable interest. In the hands of antagonists equally skilled it was doubtful which weapon had the advantage. The feat of cutting the scarf was performed with more than ordinary success, three or four cuts being quite successful. The regimental band was in attendance, and added largely to the pleasantness of the evening's entertainments by playing a variety of popular airs.

Lost and Found.—A little girl, about nine years of age, strayed away from the Gambargna station last week. She followed a track that took her to Coreen, and having been missed, an alarm was given, when all the settlers in the neighbourhood turned out. The search, which lasted forty-eight hours, proved unsuccessful; but a man passing the Coreen hut found the little wanderer, distressed for want of water, yet having sufficient presence of mind left to tell her tale. The traveller left her one or two bottles of water he had, and left strict injunctions that she was to remain in the hut. He started to give the alarm, and arrived at Gunambil (Mr. North's station), who, on learning how matters stood, started off, at ten p.m., across the plain, leading a spare saddle-horse, to bring back the little girl. Mr. North, on arriving at Coreen, found the little one had obeyed instructions; and when morning broke he prepared to go back to Gombargna with her. On being told the horse was ready, she very naively remarked:—"I trust, sir, the horse has been accustomed to carry a lady?" We very much fear our brave Mr. North was reluctantly compelled to answer in the negative. The little girl, after many hours of anxious suspense, was returned to her friends, nothing worse for her temporary absence.—*Border Post.*

Escape and Re-capture of Bushrangers.—On Wednesday three prisoners, who are under sentence for bushranging and highway robbery, and also committed for horse-stealing, having managed to file off their irons during the night, in the Kyneton lock-up, rushed the keeper when he was opening the cell door, and having inflicted seven cuts upon his head, overpowered him so as to make their escape. Constable Donnelly, however, though stunned by the force of their attack, was not so easily subdued, and having given the alarm to the other police he pursued the prisoner who was farthest ahead and soon overtook him, opposite the *Observer* office, but not without a violent resistance. Two other constables by this time came up to Donnelly's assistance, and in less than ten minutes, though the occurrence took place at an early hour in the morning, the prisoners were re-captured, and safely lodged again in irons. On the same day the three prisoners, who are named John Lee, Henry Tyrrell, and William Ferguson, alias Smith, were placed, heavily ironed in the dock, and charged with escaping out of the lock-up at Kyneton before the term for which they were committed had expired. John Donnelly, lock-up keeper at Kyneton, who appeared in the dock with his head dressed, and bearing evident marks of the brutal treatment he had received from the prisoners, sworn: Between the hours of six and seven this morning I had a prisoner named Murray cleaning the place, and having occasion to go into the cell occupied by the prisoners, I opened the door, when prisoner Lee rushed out, followed by Tyrrell and Ferguson. As soon as Lee reached me he struck me on the back of the head with an earthen jar, which he had folded in a piece of shirt. I was stunned, and being surrounded, got several blows. Finding myself overpowered, I shouted out "murder," and made for the front door, which I opened. The three prisoners came out also, and I shouted to the barracks, when constable Brown appeared. The three prisoners ran away, and were over the paddock-fence by this time. I followed Lee, thinking him most likely to escape, as he was not in irons, and captured him opposite the *Observer* office. When taking him he attempted to strike me, but I caught his hand. The doctor told me that there are seven cuts in my head—three as deep as the bone. I was not aware that the other prisoners had broken their irons until I was told so. I was in the cell at an earlier hour to remove the blankets, but I did not then notice that the irons were broken. James Brown, mounted constable, testified that about half-past 7 o'clock, constable Donnelly came to the corner of the lock-up, and gave two wild cries. I spread the alarm in the barracks and ran to my room, seized my handcuffs, and followed the prisoners. I went after Lee. Constable Donnelly had just seized hold of him. Constables Walker and Johnston also laid hold of him. I took the jar from him produced in court, which was tied up as a sling-shot. I saw a missile coming from where Tyrrell was, and having picked it up I found the bolt of one of the rivets of their irons, now produced, and marked with blood. Constable South, testified: About twenty minutes or a quarter to seven o'clock this morning I heard an outcry from constable Donnelly, who was following the prisoner Lee in the direction of the *Observer* office; and when in front of the Court-house, I met the prisoner Ferguson with the knife in his hand now produced. He whirled it about as I was coming up to him. I rushed in, laid hold of him, and brought him to the lock-up. Patrick Keefe, constable, deposed: About seven this morning I was at the stable, and heard the cry of "murder." I immediately came out, and saw the prisoners running away. I followed Tyrrell, and captured him. The prisoners being questioned, had nothing to say in answer to the charge. Their worships sentenced each of the prisoners to be imprisoned for three years in her Majesty's gaol at Melbourne, and to be kept to hard labour, the imprisonment to be accumulative upon their former terms of confinement.—*Kyneton Observer.*

Chatto and Hughes have requested us to direct the attention of all buyers to their sales this day, of survey instruments, fancy goods, &c., paintings, engravings, &c.—Adv.

Unreserved Sale of English-made Furniture.—We are requested by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld to direct the attention of furniture dealers, parties furnishing, and others, to their unreserved sale of splendid English-made furniture, pianofortes, &c. &c., to commence at 11 o'clock, at the City Mart, 316, George-street.—Adv.

COUNTRY COMMENTS ON PASSING EVENTS.
By Peter 'Possum.

Wednesday.

Who, not a resident in it, has any definite idea of "the pastoral district of the Murrumbidgee"—what it is, or where it is? The *Herald's* correspondent, it is true, prepares elaborate statistics of the territory every now and then; but, save the compositors and the compiler, I fear scarce any one reads them. The general reader distrusts such minute accuracy about a semi-mythic region like the Murrumbidgee. The tables have very much the look of professed census-papers from the moon. Even the few who do regard the documents as historical are totally unable—if they have not seen it—to realise, as the phrase goes, the place described. A vague notion of a hot, snaky, outlandish country bordering most probably on the Central Desert, traversed by mighty mobs of cattle, fat and store, going to market nobody knows where, and inhabited by a race of roystering gypsies perpetually bully blackfellows, imbibing balls, and addressing emphatic blasphemy to their bullocks—supplemented with a shadowy recollection of an electric telegraph that has lost its way in the bush, in an imbecile attempt to travel overland to Sydney—is, I will be bound to say, the clearest conception that the comical name of Murrumbidgee suggests even to those profound colonial topographers, the members of the Land League. At all events, that is the plainest picture that my fancy can paint of the mysterious borderland. I met a Tumut squatter the other day, and I declare I was quite astonished to find him, as friend Frank would say, a "Christian gentleman"—a considerable better Christian than myself. With the exception of Messrs. Hay and Macleay—whom I regarded as partially civilised by long residence in Sydney, bunyips caught young and tamed—I had previously imagined that the Murrumbidgeans were a set of semi-savages, jolly piebald pagans with about as much knowledge of Sunday as their cows have, if proverbs may be believed. I hadn't then read the report of the late Murrumbidgee election. From it I learn that the Murrumbidgeans are a highly moral people, worshipping abstract virtues even when assembled round the hustings. At the nomination at Tumut three cheers were proposed and heartily given for "Truth!" What would Messrs. Tadpole and Taper say to *that* as a party cry? What on earth has Truth to do with politics? From no mouth save that, for once, by quoting, it would contradict the sarcasm—could à Becket's epigram come more appropriately than from a politician's:—

Truth, as the ancient sages tell,
Lives at the bottom of a well—
How cruel thus to duck it!
'Mongst us so seldom it appears,
That I begin to have my fears
Truth must have kicked the bucket!

After that noble homage to virtue, the two next-popular watchwords of the electors of Murrumbidgee appear sadly vulgar—"cheap nobblers," and "entire horses." Oh, what a fall was there—from Truth to stallions! Nobblers, by the bye, seem to be cheap enough already in this Arcadian "pastoral district;" since Dr. Owen, who, I believe, is by no means a Crœsus, stands sam to the whole township of Albury in the most reckless manner; purchasing hurrahs for the hustings by previous "shoutings" in the publics. Perhaps, however, he is assisted by the prettier prodigal now wasting her substance in riotous living in that far country—the fair widow "supposed to be 'knocking down' the proceeds of the sale of her cattle station." This black lamb, the reporters tell us, mingled in the fray at Tumut like Venus rushing to the rescue of Æneas—scandal might hint Anchises, patted her pet candidate fondly on the cheek as she encouragingly exclaimed "Go in and win, old boy," and, evidently to bribe the official to make her favourite his own, publicly embraced the Returning Officer.

The doctor, I am inclined to think, had been enjoying a sweet symposium with his beautiful backer just before he mounted the hustings; his address therefrom being a muzzy mixture of maudlin piety and illogical abuse. "By the blessing of God, he would serve his country." "Mr. Hay's Ministry introduced a gagging bill which intended to deprive them of the greatest blessing God ever bestowed upon man—he meant the Electoral Bill" Did the doctor allude to the Electoral Act that we have, or to the one that we are to have? If to the former, what will the liberals who call it an "infernal" Act say to their partisan? If to the latter, how can God be said to have bestowed on us a blessing that we haven't got? "We had had three years of good government." *Proof*: "They had contracted a debt of £20,000, when millions might have been raised if the lands were unlocked, and I consider while the lands are locked up, the mark of God is on it." I thought all lands had that upon them. By all means let the lands continue locked, if the surveyor's chain of measurement can destroy Paley's chain of evidences natural theology is of more importance than colonial agriculture. "Mr. Hay, the first time he was in Parliament, hatched his eggs, which kept half England [illegible] of laying? and how could his due performance of the hen's function thus frighten the moiety of the mother-country's inhabitants from our shores? Had the eggs been addled now, the smell might have accounted for the check to emigration. "It has been said I have no stake in the country. I have, under the 9th section of the 2nd Orders in Council, and I claim my right." Will any one who possesses a copy of the said Orders favour me with the doctor's reference? If he can claim land under it, I have a shrewd suspicion that I, or any one, can do so, too; and that the League's labours, therefore, are mere works of supererogation. Why should the doctor go on to say that "he had been the person who got the Customs' abolished at Albury, and to do this he had spent his own money, and he would carry the land question"? Why buy a right that you already possess, doctor? Stick manfully to the "9th section," and save your not too plentiful cash. The doctor's notions of mercantile, are almost as droll as his notions of political, institutions. He calls the Paris Bourse "a doge." M. Sentis ought certainly to demand an apology for this withering attack upon the commercial credit of his capital's exchange. Perhaps, however, the funniest thing in the doctor's nomination speech was the following:—"Thirty-six squatters were now afloat on the face of the colony, in a very lachrymose style saying, 'Surely you won't turn us away—we was always full of good intentions.'" One hardly knows which to admire most in this unique piece of satire, the point, the grammar, or the metaphors. Those three dozen squattocrats, exchanging pastoral pursuits for penitence, afloat, I presume, in their own tears, or else the colony's face's perspiration, dolefully exclaiming in boy Joe English, that they "wos always good intentioned—they wos;" and actually asking constituencies that they want to represent, not to reject them—could only have been depicted by an Owen, or an owl. Of course, no candidates except squatters ever try to curry favour with constituencies. I almost wish that the doctor *could* have got into Parliament. I should never have been at a loss for a subject. In butchers' slang, he would have "cut up" famously.

Dr. Owen, if I mistake not, hails from Wolverhampton, and, when in England, used to wander about from town to town, lecturing on mesmerism, in company with Vernon, the chartist, and a pale-faced *clairvoyante* that was always going to read something sealed up in a pill-box, and never did it. A lecturer on a sister science, phrenology, has recently, I see, been a candidate for the representation of the Stanley Boroughs. When I lived in London, I generally had my hair cut by a "Professor Brown," of Fenchurch-street. I wonder whether this can be the Moreton Bay Professor"—hardly, I should think, since *he* has proved himself a sorry hand at polling.

A richer speech, however, than the one he made upon the hustings was never delivered even in Australia, the Antipodes to English taste as well as toes, the teeming hotbed of outrageous oratory. "There seemed to be a great many objections urged against his presenting himself as their representative. One man objected to the 'professor,' as they were pleased to call him, because he had the gift of the gab, as if it were a crime in a legislator to have the gift of the gab. He had always thought that the gift of the gab and political honesty were Siamese twins." It is strange, then, that the Greeks should have made Hermes the god of larceny as well as eloquence. But, perhaps, I have forgotten my mythology. I think, indeed, that I must have done so, for I certainly can make nothing of this erudite allusion:—"Adventurers of old had evoked atoms from the ancient Pelasgi." "Screams of laughter" were what the adventurer of these days very naturally evoked from the modern Brisbanites, by this magnificent display of *mythical* learning. This charge of being an "adventurer" seems to have sadly nettled the "Professor." "Were they not all adventurers? If the pages of many a man's history among them were turned over with the thumb of honesty, perhaps they would find that, mixed with the adventurous spirit, there was more earthy matter than otherwise." The only thing that I can gather from that oracular utterance is that Honesty's thumb must be very dirty to leave such earthy matter upon the pages. "He had been charged with having taken part in a rebellion. He was no rebel except as Pym, or Hampden, or Washington were rebels, or as Lord Edward Fitzgerald, with his lips red with gore." This terrible description, strange to say, excited not awe, but side-cracking merriment, amongst the Stanley burghers. Probably they conjectured that the only gore in which the "Professor" was wont to dip his lips was the generous blood of the grape. To enumerate all the tomfooleries of this factious candidate, I should have to reproduce his speech, without the omission of a single sentence. Let one more specimen suffice. He accused the electors of worshipping "a golden calf," and exhorted them to "upset it," and elevate him in its place: a proposal with which the electors prudently declined to comply, not perceiving that any advantage would result from changing gold for brass, whilst the form of their idol continued the same.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.
(From Yesterday's Maitland Mercury.)

Maitland Gold Purchases.—Mr. Goldman has purchased during the week 12 ozs. of Peel River gold, at £3 12s. per ounce; and 18 ozs. of Rocky River gold, at £3 15s. per ounce.

The Prop and Bridge over the Hunter at West Maitland.—Some time since we announced that Mr. G. B. White had finished the survey of the river, but had not sent in his report, without which the committee could take no further steps. On enquiry we learn that the report has not yet been received by the Secretary. No doubt the bustle and turmoil of the late election has prevented Mr. White from attending to his professional duties, and that he will now take advantage of the calm, and give his time and attention to a matter which is so essential to the interests of the town and district. We trust, therefore, in a few days, to have the pleasure of reporting that the necessary document has been received.

Important to Storekeepers and the Public Generally.—In opening the case of the Queen v. Eliza Byron, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, the Crown Prosecutor made some remarks upon a point of law not generally known, perhaps, but of considerable importance. In the indictment, the prisoner was charged with stealing certain warrants or orders for the payment of money, and also certain pieces of paper. The necessity for thus describing them, he said, arose from the fact that two of the warrants or orders were for sums under £1, and were therefore illegal documents. Not long since a man was tried at Brisbane for stealing warrants or orders, which were sums under £1, and the point was taken that they were illegal documents of no value, and therefore could not be made the subject matter of a charge of larceny. The point was argued before the full Court, and it was decided that the prisoner had been illegally in custody. In the Act 7 Geo. IV, No. 3 (passed in 1826), it was provided that "all bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, orders, or undertakings in writing, being negotiable or transferable for the payment of any sum of money less than twenty shillings sterling, which shall or may be made or issued *after* the publication of this Act, shall be and are hereby declared to be absolutely void and of no effect, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding;" and the 5th section provided that if any person should make or issue any such document as aforesaid for any sum of money less than 20s. sterling, he should *forfeit* or pay, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding £20 nor less than £5 sterling, at the discretion of the Justice of the Peace who should hear and determine such offence. In anticipation therefore of the objection that the documents were illegal, the prisoner had been charged in the indictment with having stolen pieces of paper.

"Fashionable Arrivals."—Yesterday, at noon, a troop of about twenty celestials marched in single file up High street, on their way to the diggings. On long poles across their shoulders they carried their "swags," and apparently regardless of the weight ambled along at a smart pace. They appeared to be "new chums."

The Bathurst Burr.—That "famous man," Mr. Chester, of the "bold banks," has set on foot what promises to be a widely extended work in this neighbourhood. As recently noticed, he had gathered subscriptions to defray the cost of eradicating the Bathurst burr from the Horse Shoe Bend, and expressed his willingness to undertake its rooting up generally, if desired, when the Bend was finished with. We are happy to learn that the services of Mr. Chester's burr force are in general requisition, and that, subscriptions having been entered into by the inhabitants of one or two other special localities, there is a fair prospect of seeing the burr rooted up throughout the neighbourhood now that it is once begun.

The Widow Frankland Fund.—We are informed by the Secretary that the net amount (£50 18s. 6d.) resulting from a meeting held in East Maitland, which was called for the purpose of expressing the deep sympathy felt throughout the neighbourhood, by the accident which befel the late Mr. John Frankland, has been forwarded by this mail, to John Bright, Esq., M.P., Manchester, England, for the purpose of presenting to Mrs. Tabitha Frankland, of Heywood, near Bury, Lancaster, for the benefit of herself and children. A letter explaining the particulars, accompanied the draft, as well as the subscription list.

[illegible] yesterday afternoon held at Mr. Rigby's, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of taking some steps towards making a road-way and dam across Hall's Creek. Mr. Rourke was moved into the chair. After a lengthened discussion it was moved by Mr. G. Lee, seconded by Mr. J. A. Turner, and unanimously carried: "That an advertisement be inserted in the local journals for the construction of a dam 60 feet at the base, and 25 feet on the top, to be 2 feet higher than the road, with a box tunnel 2 feet by 1 foot 10 inches, with a flood-gate. It was stated that the subscription list already amounted to £65, but that there were numbers of persons who had promised to contribute whose names had been omitted. A committee was appointed for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions.

NEW ZEALAND.
MANAWATU.

We extract the following letter to Mr. Commissioner M'Lean, of Auckland, from the *Maori Messenger*. It had been addressed to that gentleman by the Manawatu natives. Mr. M'L. was about to start for a lengthy mission to the South, embracing Ahuriri, Wairarapa, and the west coast. Owing to the negociation of the Sewell loan, there is no want of funds, and it is expected from the eagerness of the natives to part with their lands on equitable terms, that several valuable districts will be speedily thrown open for sale:—

"Friend Mr. M'Lean,—Salutations to you. I heard that you had arrived at Ahuriri. I have been thinking whether or not you would come here to Manawatu. Perhaps you have no heart to come, because you may think it would be useless, as you have seen how we are with respect to the land. Yes, your thought in this respect is correct; we were a hard people formerly, but do not suppose that we will be so always. No. I was the chief of that unyielding system, when you were with us formerly; but I now see that my soul then was wrong. Within these few months my heart has become enlightened as to the terms proposed by you. I now see that it will be right for us—for Te Hirawanu and party, and also for the Hunia, and the rest to act together in selling land. When I first thought of this, and spoke in this manner to my people, they were very stubborn and angry with me; but by constantly urging it upon them, they have at last consented to this new arrangement; and therefore, O friend, I am very anxious to see you here. My desire is to sell you the whole of my land. There are twenty of us, men of influence, who have sided with me. Our thoughts are to sell you our land, although some of the others may not wish to part with theirs. But I think, O friend, that if you and I contrive to start one plank of the vessel, she will soon be altogether broken. If some of the others will hold out, what then? Do you consent to what we say about selling. Now only will the land be disposed of. Friend, when you can find leisure from your work at Ahuriri or Wairarapa, come here as soon as possible, as I am very anxious to speak to you about the land. When you see this letter, write me an answer speedily, that I may know what you think about coming here. From your loving friend, Ihakara.

PLAN FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND COUNTRY LANDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—The five shillings an acre nostrum, with or without classification, happily for the future destinies of the colony, not having met with public approval—and your columns being apparently open to correspondents upon that all-important subject, the land question—I am induced to contribute some observations to the mass already said and written in reference thereto, conceiving it to be the duty of every well-wisher to the colony to evince a desire to be of use at the present crisis, even though his labours may prove abortive.

2. For my own part I neither approve of the idea of selling Crown land at five shillings an acre, nor of giving it away as a free gift, either to persons already in the colony, or with a view to render its shores more attractive than nature has made them to intending emigrants in the mother country.

3. The portion of the land fund hitherto set apart for immigration purposes having failed in the object contemplated by its projectors, no matter from what cause, it remains to consider what other plan can, with a probability of success, be devised to induce the industrious classes of the parent State to come to this part of her Majesty's dominions, with advantage to themselves as well as to the colony. However opinions may differ upon plans for populating this great and fertile country, all seem agreed that population is the one grand desideratum required for speedily raising it from a colony to a great nation and a worthy scion of its glorious progenitor. I am of opinion that in devising any plan for the inducement of people to come and assist in the development of the mineral and other resources of New South Wales, the claims to consideration of the male adults included in the 300,000 inhabitants who have already contributed, or are in the act of contributing their labours towards that end, should not, in all fairness and equity, be overlooked.

4. As every right act in either public or private life is almost certain to recoil sooner or later to the advantage of the right doer, in a substantial manner, by obtaining the esteem of his fellow man as well as in the pleasing reflection of having "acted well the part wherein all honour lies," so in rendering a portion of any advantage it may be deemed desirable to hold out to individuals to come to this colony to the inhabitants already settled in it. The plan that occurred to me should form one of the main features of a land bill, and would, in my humble opinion, be simplified by carrying with it a retrospective aspect, without which no land bill is likely to give general satisfaction.

5. Without going into details which could only be framed by the "multitude of councillors," in Parliament assembled, I may state my proposition to be that each male adult immigrant arriving in the colony, whether "assisted" or not assisted, whether with money or without money, should be registered, and also receive a document from the Government, entitling him to a farm of a given number of acres, to be determined upon by the Legislature, acreage to be in proportion to the number forming his family, at not less than a pound an acre; with the understanding that he could select his farm in any part of the colony he might think fit, without competition: and, if he paid his own passage to the colony, a fixed remission in the purchase-money of his land should be allowed to him.

6. The "assisted" immigrant would not be likely to be possessed of money to purchase his farm upon his arrival; but, being possessed of that which in all probability would ultimately prove more to his benefit than a few hundred pounds in his pocket upon landing here—namely, the consciousness that so soon as by his industry and thrift he procured sufficient means to enter upon his farm, he could produce the "Open Sesame" in the form of the document alluded to, and of his registration. The incentive to remain, if already, or if not, to become, a good and loyal subject, would be implanted in his bosom; and with such prospect in view make him a faithful servant to his employer, whilst the means referred to would be accruing. In the event of death occurring before being able to take advantage of his right of purchase, such right should be made bequeathable.

7. The immigrant possessed of capital should be placed upon his farm with the least possible delay, for which purpose it is presumed the Government can, and will, find means to make proper survey arrangements, some of the apparently insuperable difficulties surrounding which I propose to lend my humble aid in endeavouring to clear away in a future paper.

8. With regard to the part of the 4th paragraph, suggesting that the immigrants now here should reap some advantage from the adoption of any *quid pro quo* scheme which it may be proper to frame for the inducement of individuals in the mother country to come and assist in the advancement of the colony; inasmuch as the lands of the colony are as much the property of those British subjects now here, as that of such subjects as may be induced to come to it, the right to free selection *upon the same terms as it may be advisable to give the future immigrant*, should be extended to all male adults in the colony *who have not already received free grants from the Crown.*

9. The tendency of probably nine persons out of ten, now in the colony, who might become entitled to select land under some such plan as mine, would, for obvious reasons, be to select it in the several parts of the colony where their lots have cast them. As persons so settled would, no doubt, influence friends and relatives in the mother country to join them here, the effect, in the course of time, would be to have population concentrated in various places throughout the length and breadth of the colony, with all the appliances of civilisation around them.

10. There is said to be between six and seven hundred thousand pounds deposited in the Savings Bank, which there is every reason to conclude the owners thereof would feel but too happy to be enabled to invest in land upon equitable terms. None desiring to own agricultural land would deserve to get it who would grudge to pay a pound an acre for it with free selection.

11. It may be urged that even under the liberal scheme feebly pictured above, objectors would be found in those individuals who have purchased land at auction, and paid several pounds an acre for it, instead of one pound, as now proposed. Such objectors, being the few, must remain satisfied with their bargains, in order that the many may be benefitted. Persons so circumstanced should, however, in common with their fellow colonists, be allowed to take advantage of the more easy mode of procuring additions to their farms and estates.

12. The bulk of the British population leave the land of their birth reluctantly, but are unable to withstand the temptation offered by the prospect of obtaining that in a new country which they could have no chance of in the old—namely, a freehold property to till for themselves, and to bequeath to their children.

13. It is true that land may be obtained upon easier terms in the United States of America than here; and it may be said so long as that is the case no inducement this colony could hold out would have the effect of drawing population upon a grand scale to its shores. I am unwilling to believe this. Irrespective of the love the British subject has for monarchical Government, the high rate of wages ruling here for skilled and unskilled labour; the certainty of obtaining employment; the unlimited field for industry and enterprise; the free institutions; the gold fields with their teeming wealth; the genial climate; the easy acquisition of fertile land, and Government assistance to the immigrant, will for the most part counterbalance the difference in price between the five shillings an acre of America and the twenty shillings an acre of New South Wales. Such considerations, with many others not named, and above all the certainty of ultimately becoming a freeholder by one's own exertions, would combine to make New South Wales more attractive than any of her Majesty's colonial possessions; and more than sufficient to induce the only sort of population that it would be desirable for the colony to acquire to seek homes amongst us.

F. P. MACCABE.

Russell Vale, Wollongong, February 10.

THE SENTENCE PASSED UPON JOHN COOK.
To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Having heard several persons reflecting in severe terms upon the sentence passed by his Honor the Chief Justice in the Goat Island homicide case, as awarding a very inadequate punishment for the offence committed by John Cook of the 77th Regiment, on the 6th of December last, I beg, in reference thereto, to enclose the translation of a report of proceedings in a somewhat analogous affair which occurred at the Debtors' Prison at Clichy, as published in the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of the 6th of March last. To judge from what I have heard from the lips of some civilians nothing short of the absolute execution of this unfortunate man for murder would have satisfied their keen sense of justice, and this to me, although the expressed opinion of men who *toadied* a certain regiment on its arrival here *usque ad nauseam*, does not appear to be *quite* unalloyed with a slight tinge of social prejudice. Doubtless the fact of John Cook having allowed himself to be seduced into taking ardent spirits, and those too evidently of a very high gauge, when on duty as a sentinel, was in itself a most serious fault—nay, in a military point of view, an actual *crime*,—one which causing Cook to take a false and exaggerated view of his duty as sentry was productive of very melancholy consequences. This, however, seems to me as *per accidens*, and more an offence against the military than the civil code. But I am truly astonished to hear it gravely asserted that sentries have no authority when on duty to kill any person coming upon their beat in such a manner as to be wholly unrecognisable, refusing to retire, or even *to speak* when duly challenged. What I would ask then are sentries placed upon duty for, with express orders, and (in almost all cases) with loaded firearms? All I can say is that if I were a sentinel on duty at any post, acting under a general *consigne*,—and a person whom I could not recognise came up to me, and (not having the password) persisted, either in not retiring or in keeping silence when properly challenged, I, for one, should without the slightest hesitation, as a matter of duty, fire upon the offending party, or, if my piece was for some reason or other *not* loaded, should give him a decided thrust with the bayonet. If a man dares improperly to approach a sentinel, or in any other way oppose him in his duty as such, it is proper for that foolhardy person to know that he does so at his own risk, and with his life in his hand. John Cook *may* have executed, and most probably *did* execute, his *consigne* (like Morey in the case at Clichy) "in an unreasonable manner"—*brutalement*—but that is a very different thing from deliberate murder, or even manslaughter, properly so called. For whatever thoughtless haste this unhappy man may be censurable herein—grief at having so unfortunately slain his comrade, with whom he was on excellent terms, would, as I humbly conceive, have been, in itself, almost a sufficient punishment. Nevertheless, there is not the smallest doubt as to the propriety of one year's imprisonment with hard labour, to teach him the heinous fault of getting drunk when engaged in the discharge of a duty of so responsible a character, and the more so as his offence has caused (as might have been anticipated) such painful results.

It will be observed from the subjoined extract that Morey—who was perfectly sober, but whose case appears to have been, in some respects, a far more serious one than Cook's—*was*, on his trial, *unanimously acquitted.*

KEONI POVE.

Enmore, 11th February.

"THE CLICHY MURDER.

"The melancholy event which occurred at the debtors' prison at Clichy on the 30th of December, last, and which has caused a certain degree of public excitement, was on the 19th of February brought to a conclusion before a court-martial. A young soldier, scarcely ten months in the service, was placed upon his trial charged with homicide, and by a second count with having given a wound which unintentionally caused death.

"Every one can recal that lamentable occurrence: a man still young, named Charles Morey, born at Plymouth, in the United States of America, aged 31 years, married long ago, and residing at No. 5, Rue de la Paix, Paris, had been placed in prison for debt on the 11th June, 1856. Mr. Morey was an eminent artisan,—the first who introduced into France the process for hardening india-rubber. On the 30th of December, another day, and *one* day only separated him from the hour when he was to be restored to liberty; it was about nine o'clock in the morning; the confines saw Mr. Morey walking in the passage of the third story and approaching the window several times; the report of firearms was heard, and the confines who ran to the spot saw the unfortunate American stretched motionless below the window; his death had been instantaneous. None of them having heard the challenges of the sentinel, they approached the window, when a soldier in the act of re-loading his piece, ordered them to retire, threatening to fire upon them once more.

"Apart from the unhappy confusion in respect of the *consignes* (or sentry charges) given to the sentinels, a confusion which the trial has most clearly brought to light, there was an inconceivable fatality in this affair; inasmuch as the sentinel, placed at the south-western corner of the building, was not opposite to the window,—he was, on the contrary, almost on the same tier, and probably did not take aim very deliberately; the ball was split in two against one of the strong bars guarding the window, and one of the pieces struck Mr. Morey in the front portion of his neck, under the lower jaw.

"Mr. Leras, police commissary of the St. George Section, was immediately informed of the circumstance, and, summoned by him, Dr. Didier proved the fact that death had been caused by the cutting of the carotid artery; the two first vertebræ of the neck also were broken. The corpse was stretched on its back, the hands in the pockets, the legs slightly bent, and it was bathed in a perfect sea of blood.

"Mr. George Hutton, Vice-consul for the United States of America, assisted by the Secretary of Legation, repaired to the room No. 109, which had been occupied by Mr. Morey, and proceeded as a measure of security to place seals on the papers, goods, and valuables belonging to the deceased. The body was laid out in the chapel of the establishment, and orders given for it to be kept at the disposal of the military authorities for such *post mortem* examinations as might be necessary.

"The sentinel who had fired upon the imprisoned man was at once struck off duty, and placed in the station-house. He appeared very calm, and contented himself with affirming that his *consigne*, or charge given when placed on duty, enjoined him to fire after challenging twice, and that he had warned the confine at least six times to leave the window. 'I thought,' said he, in his explanation, 'that the prisoner was making pre-arrangements for his escape at night.'

He comes forward to-day and seats himself upon the bench of the accused with an uneasy timidity. It is very obvious that his intelligence is by no means great. Monsieur Clerville (Commander of Cavalry on the Staff) the Imperial Commissary, is deputed to sustain the accusation, and M. Robert Duménil appears on behalf of the accused.

"The accused, in answer to the questions of the President, states that his name is Joseph Morel, that he is 22 years of age, that before he entered the service he was a farm labourer at Saint Privé, in the department of Ain, that he entered the service as a recruit on the 26th of April, 1856, and is a fusilier in the 88th Regiment of the Line.

"By the Recorder then are read all the matters of procedure.

"Military witnesses being alone called to give evidence before the Court, we republish the subjoined extract from the declaration made by Mr. Prytelli, governor of the debtor's prison, before Mr. Police Commissary Léras.

"This calamity, occurring in open day, is inexplicable; the *consigne* (sentry charge) fastened up at the station, does not make any allusion to the use of arms, even in the event of an attempt at escape, for the fifth article of that *consigne* is to the effect that in case of any attempt of that nature the chief officer, on the spot, and then myself, should be informed therefore in the most expeditious manner possible.

"It is about a month since that some confines complained to me that they had been threatened by the sentinels, who called out to them, 'Retire from the window, or I will fire upon you.' I went to the station to explain that there was no order against their going to the windows, especially in open day, and that there was no occasion for threats of that sort, &c."

"Mr. Leroy, a confine, declares that he himself had been, on the evening previous, threatened by the sentinels. He opened his window to get air; he had near him one of his friends, and both of them heard a sentinel say to them, 'If you do not go back, I shall fire upon you.'

In conclusion we republish the circumstantial report addressed to Monsieur, the General Commandant of Paris, by the Colonel of the 88th Regiment of the Line, to which Morel, the accused, belongs. This document explains, as far as it is possible, the manner in which the *consigne* has been given, and consequently the scheme of the defence of the accused.

This report is as follows:—

Paris, 31st December, 1856.

Sir,—I have the honor to report to you the result of the enquiry which I have made in consequence of the deplorable event which occurred at the station of the Debtors' Prison at Clichy, on the 30th of November.

The person named Morel, a fusilier of the second company in the 2nd batallion, posted as sentry at the south-west corner of the prison, having perceived, about nine o'clock in the morning, a confine up at the window of his cell, summoned him to retire three times; the confine did not quit his place. After the third challenge the sentinel presented his musket at him in order to alarm him; the confine still persisted; then the sentinel pulled off his gloves, took a cap out of his pouch, placed it on the nipple of his piece, and warned the man once more that if he did not retire he would fire upon him; this challenge was not more attended to than the first; then he *did* fire and killed the confine.

The general and particular *consignes* posted up at the guard-house of the officer commanding the prison station, make no mention whatever of the exact time when the sentinel ought to fire.

One article alone refers to the firearms, that they are to be loaded, and this article is as follows: "The firearms of the sentinel shall be loaded, but the caps must only be put on at the moment they are to be used." (Extract from the *consigne* or sentry charge, given upon the spot, on the 15th July, 1853.)

Mr. Germain, lieutenant of the 66th Regiment of the line, on duty on the 22nd December at this prison station, declares that he gave to Mr. Lhotellier, sub-lieutenant of the 88th, this *consigne* "that the sentinels who had their arms charged were not to fire except in case of an attempt to escape."

On the other hand, a man named Marmet Meillon, corporal of the 66th, on guard the same day, gave corporal Vandeplanke whom he left on duty after him, the *consigne* that "the sentries posted within, were not to prime their arms, unless they saw a prisoner on the walls; but that first of all they should summon him to retire; finally, they should not fire until after three challenges; and that it was all the same for the prisoners who should be up at the windows, and who did not retire when duly challenged."

Sergeant Liscard, of the 66th, on duty on the 27th, declares that this *consigne* was exactly that which the sub-officers and corporals of the 66th, passed from one guard to another. Moreover all the sub-officers and corporals of the regiment, who mounted guard on this station, declare that they received the same *consigne*.

On the 30th December corporal Conard, of the first company in the 2nd batallion of the 88th Regiment, who went to relieve the first set of men left on duty, received from corporal Short of the guard going off duty, the *consigne* to fire upon the confines who should be found in the two circumstances above specified, after having made as of course the three challenges. This *consigne* was given to Morel by corporal Conard.

It is to be regretted that, contrary to rule, verbal *consignes* of this importance should be given from guard to guard, and regiment to regiment.

In fine, the fusilier Morel, in an unreasonable manner executed the *consigne* which the corporal gave him. With a narrow intelligence, this soldier did not observe that the confine behind a barred window was utterly unable to escape; that he ought to have contented himself with informing the officer in charge, who would have informed the Governor, according to the particular consigne, or sentry charge of the establishment, of which Morel was aware, the officer of the guard having read it to the whole station immediately after his installation. But, I repeat, Morel has very little intelligence; and, moreover, having come here only two days before from Poissy, where he was accustomed to guard criminals, upon whom he had orders to fire after summoning them *twice*, he rigorously executed a *consigne* which had unhappily been given him in error.

Be pleased to accept, &c.,

The Colonel of the 88th.

(s.) Conrbaix.

The Court, after a short deliberation, unanimously acquitted the Fusilier Morel.

THE WARRANT OF 1854.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

We observed with pleasure, shortly before the end of the session, the remarks made in the House of Commons on the Warrant of October, 1854, and as attention has again been called to some of its many imperfections, we deem it right to remind the public of the observation we had formerly occasion* to offer on the gross injustice of which it is guilty towards the general officers still on the half-pay of their regimental rank. The commission who framed this warrant thought proper to deprive old officers of long service—among them officers of the highest merit and talents—of the rewards to which, during a life of toil and exertion, they had looked forward.

And on what ground was this act of national bad faith recommended by the commission, or adopted by the authorities? Simply on the ground that these officers had not during six years commanded regiments or held corresponding staff appointments! In plain language, this means, that these officers, not having had money to purchase the command of regiments or interest to obtain corresponding staff appointments, are at the end of a long professional career to be deprived of the poor advantages attached to the high rank they have attained, and that by a rule never thought of when they entered the service. A nation willing to take its chance of being badly served may reward its officers as badly as it pleases, but this must be by a previous fair understanding between the parties; there must be no afterthought, no turning round after service has been long and honourably performed, and telling the claimants for reward that "they may go, and on the barren mountain starve." There must be no warrant of 1854; in fact, we believe that there is not, in the whole course of Christian legislation, another case of such open and barefaced breach of faith.

We may possibly be told, indeed, that there never was any rule granting to general officers the pay now given to a certain number, and that no faith has been broken therefore. For ignoble purposes, ignoble reasons are "as plenty as blackberries." Not to say that as late as the middle of our great war against Napoleon, general officers retained the full pay of their regimental rank till better provided for—(General Beckwith, when commanding in the West Indies, was actually a captain in the 37th Regiment, a regiment under his own command)—all parties were on a footing of fair and honourable equality; every general officer could aspire to the rewards attached to his rank. Even the most friendless had hope; and though hope told but too often a flattering tale, even that flattering tale was soothing to the honest pride of the veteran; there was no base warrant to deprive him of what we may safely call property acquired by the toils and exertions of a long professional career—to stigmatize him, as of inferior caste, because he happened to have little money and no interest. We need not be told that there are Dukes and other Members of the House of Peers on this Half-Pay List who can hardly be supposed deficient in either money or interest. All this we know, but, as formerly stated, we speak only of those officers who were candidates for employment as field officers, not of those who, of their own accord, remained on half-pay. Members of the House of Peers are not likely to have been unsuccessful applicants for service.

And what is the great and glorious sum saved to the empire by this noble piece of economy, practised at the expense of a few old and deserving officers? Will it counterbalance the sums required for suppressing the Indian mutinies? We fear not, for when we last calculated the amount by the usual life assurance rate, the amount was literally, when reduced to capital, under five thousand pounds; a few promotions have since taken place, and might possibly add a few hundred pounds to this enormous sum! And is this a consideration for which a great nation should be guilty of a breach of faith towards old and deserving officers, and above all, at a time when so much is heard about obtaining meritorious officers for the army. "Where the reward of merit is the highest," says Thucydides, "there will the best men be found;" and surely the words of the great historian might have attracted a little attention even in the age of the Brights and the Cobdens.

Sir John Ramsden, in lately defending the Warrant of 1854 against some attack in the House of Commons, told the collective wisdom that it had been framed under the very highest authority, and had received the "never-enough-to-be-lauded" attention of the Minister of War. This seemed to satisfy the House for the time, as they are too easily satisfied when military subjects come before them, more particularly so when the interest of a few friendless officers is alone at stake: they pay more attention when the interest of the Household Brigade is on the *tapis*. As Sir John Ramsden is a young gentleman of very high promise, looked upon, and justly we believe, as one of the rising stars of the day, we shall here reduce this matter to plain English for his benefit.

It will be within the recollection of many of our readers that the universal voice of the country and the army called loudly, some years ago, for the abolition of the old system of general brevets, for the system of promotion which hardly enabled officers to attain the rank of major-general till the best and most active years of life were past. The Crown, absolute in military affairs, had always, of course, the right of promoting officers without any regard to service or seniority; but, except in very particular cases, the right was never, we may say, exercised, and when the call for the abolition of brevets became general, the commission which framed the Warrant of 1854 was appointed for the express purpose of devising some system of promotion which should remove the evils complained of, and enable authorities to bring promising officers forward while yet in the best years of life. This was so far well; but we must not suppose from the tone of awe in which Sir John Ramsden spoke of the commission, that it was exclusively composed of demi-gods of wisdom. It was simply composed as other commissions are, of English gentlemen, men of high honour and undoubted zeal in the cause of their country; able men also, perhaps, but possibly not all endowed with sufficient wisdom to elevate their views above the ruling fancies of the day, and unfortunately for themselves and the interest of the service, they were assembled at the moment when the Hume, Bright and Cobden doctrines were in full glory; when to save money at all costs was the guiding rule of our military policy, the leading star of our military destinies, shining with the redoubled lustre of a rancid lamp when on the eve of utter extinction. Before even the month had expired in which the unjust Warrant of October, 1854, was signed, the heights of Sebastopol and the hospitals of Scutari had already furnished mournful proof of the wisdom of military penuriousness. Besides the false doctrines of the day, which, no doubt, swayed the Commission to some extent, it so happened, that either from accident or design, it was exclusively composed of advocates of high caste promotion—of the very Brahmins of the Legislature in fact. The result of their labours naturally corresponded, therefore, with the influences under which they had acted; with their high caste sentiments as well as with the ruling mammon worship of the day. And not content with recommending a system of promotion in accordance with the object for which they were assembled, these Christian Brahmins contrived to grace their labours by a clause which was certain to consign a number of old officers, not of the Dowb family, to half famine pay as soon as they should attain the rank of Major General! And yet this is the Commission of which Sir John Ramsden speaks with as much awe as if he were speaking of Juggernaut himself, and in front of his very car.

That the authorities have "bestowed," as Sir John expresses it, "profound attention on the Warrant," means simply, we suppose, that they have read it, and considering that they receive very good salaries for such occasional heavy reading, the favour does not strike us as particularly great. Had this "profound attention" been really bestowed on the document, English gentlemen would not, we suspect, have been so ready to sanction a rule that deprives English officers of the very slender rewards of a long life of honourable services. They would not have sanctioned a national breach of faith for the purpose of saving some five or six thousand pounds, and the warrant of 1854, which strikes retrospectively against the claims of thirty or forty years' service, is a breach of faith and no mistake.

We sincerely hope that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, whose exertions to improve every branch of the service has already gained him golden opinions from the country, as well as from the army, will do his best to remedy the injustice of which we are speaking, and which falls on the War Department rather than the Horse Guards, and that he will bestow as many regiments as circumstances may permit on the officers whose cause we are here pleading. There is nothing, at least, in the warrant to exclude them from the colonelcies of the regiments, and though the singularly ungenerous manner which has hitherto, invariably, marked the conduct of the Military Departments, especially the Civil Departments of the Army, towards unfriended officers, will, no doubt, induce many to assert that this is a mere oversight—his Royal Highness will, we trust, take the higher and nobler view of the question. As already said, ignoble reasons are as plenty as blackberries when ignoble conduct is to be defended; but to maintain that officers eligible by rank and station to the government of provinces and the command of armies are not eligible for the colonelcies of regiments, that is, for the receipt of a simple sinecure, would try even the logic of the gentlemen who framed the warrant of October, 1854.

There is another point to be advanced in favour of the officers whose cause we are here pleading. They are mostly, we observe, decorated with the old war medal. And though, as formerly stated, we are far from looking upon a mere medal as giving proof of high merit, we still think that service in the great war against Napoleon does not give greater claim to reward than ordinary services performed in quiet home quarters; often in pleasant staff situations, the duties of which, however necessary and honourable in themselves, might be performed by King Somno himself without any detriment to his royal repose.

The noble and gallant services performed in the Crimea have, in general, been fairly and honourably rewarded in a manner creditable to the country. The services of the old army have never been rewarded, and the treatment they experienced has, from first to last, been in the highest degree discreditable to the nation, and yet their task was by far the most difficult, for they had not only to encounter brave and experienced foes in the battle field, but to overcome the baneful exertions of foreign foes, and to establish, by their gallant conduct, that confidence in British soldiership which sent Lord Raglan's Army to the East, and led to the military triumphs we have so lately been celebrating. But those who laid the foundation for the glory acquired are still, to the shame of the country, consigned to utter neglect, and, in too many instances indeed, to penury also!

* 23rd February, 1856; 29th March, 1856; 31st January, 1857.

THE NEW SESSION AND THE NEW REFORM.

(From the Saturday Review, 21st November.)

Though we do not understand by a Reform Bill exactly what Mr. Roebuck does, we concur in his opinion that ministers are bound, in common honesty, to present to Parliament a bona fide measure on the subject; and, until the contrary is proved, we shall not believe that Lord Palmerston will break the promise by which he succeeded in holding his supporters together during the short session that followed the general election. The pledge was very probably a reluctant one. It was extorted by the return of an absolute majority of the House—including many of its most powerful debaters—committed to reform. It was wrung from a minister who had resigned his seat in a former cabinet on account of his then insuperable objections to the most moderate extension of the electoral franchise. But it was given with that unreserved frankness of language by which Lord Palmerston sometimes displays his tact; and the suspected unwillingness with which the "Liberal Foreign Minister" declared himself the friend of domestic progress, will make it more than ordinarily difficult for him to recede with honour or decency from the cause with which he was obliged to identify himself.

If those who were returned to the present Parliament as Reformers are in earnest in the matter, there never was a session which promised a fairer opportunity for carrying out their principles than that which is now approaching. Such of them as desire only to escape from an irksome duty will no doubt find want of time as good an excuse as any one of a thousand others.

(From the Spectator, 21st November.)

Explicitness on one point alone will almost settle the question of the leader's retaining his command over the House of Commons. Last week the leading journal was writing ominously against those members of the Cabinet who are supposed to be stanch in favour of fulfilling the Reform pledge; this week the *Times* has changed its ground, and instead of saying that there is no interest in Reform, argues that, with the Bank Charter business as well as India, there will be no time to attend to the subject properly. Does the journal represent any official view? If it does, there is trouble in store for ministers. Members burn to be the instruments for gratifying public curiosity by extorting from Lord Palmerston some avowal of his intentions—his friends especially are quite in the mood to believe in the wholesomeness of a little gentle pressure. Some are anxious to know what his colleagues are at; others wish for information on the course to be taken by independent members; and there are said to be "thirty members of Parliament" pledged to the new scheme of a rate-paying suffrage in towns, with a ten-pound occupancy franchise in counties, vote by ballot, and other "advanced" provisions. Not only to learn Lord Palmerston's intentions—or non-intentions—but to exhibit the wares which other political dealers have provided for the season, will be the motive for many a fishing question or an advertising debate; and with so many men of all characters in the grand free and easy of the nation, it will not be possible to defer all such discussions until the regular season; but it will be all the easier to minimise hindrances if members know that very important question will be duly brought forward at the regular season.

(From the Leader 21st November.)

There is no real ground for believing that the Premier intends to disappoint the country; we may therefore look for an official Reform Bill; with the consequent debates that must take place on its merits, and perhaps on its deficiencies. Well, an advantage has been gained. Reform is once more a topic of the day. The working classes are agitating it, and we have received many declarations of sympathy with the sentiments we have expressed as to the value of an open and cordial association of all classes of Reformers. They have one grand point to gain; it is before them; they now know that the Government will avoid concession until it is wrung from it; they have seen Toryism disgraced until it has been bestridden by an adventurer like Mr. Disraeli; and they have only to organise their own resources and apply them.

Even the tory prints—although abundantly endowed with the attribute classically ascribed to the fly—will not affirm that every considerable town does not contain at least ten men interested in the promotion of Parliamentary reform. If these ten men would unite and act—in concert, perhaps, with a London committee—the question might be taken out of Lord Palmerston's hands. It is not for the Liberal party to receive the dictations of any Cabinet. All the ministerial objections amount to no more than special pleading, and an artful attempt to confound the third session of 1857 with that of 1858. Are both those sessions forestalled? There is now a programme before the country. What towns will set the example of appointing committees to vote whether the principles set forth are deserving of adoption?

(From the Weekly Despatch, 21st November.)

Will not the Parliamentary Reformer himself be better satisfied with having a session, though a later one, to himself? A session to himself! There's a bait. Only think of seven whole months to make reform speeches in! What an effort to win the long-winded! Unhappily this "later" session is what we have been promised again and again. We have run after it like boys after a rainbow. And when is it to come? The siege of Sebastopol stopped it once. The Bank Charter and India stop it now. Want of preparation stopped it in the session of last spring. There will never be wanting something or other, at home or abroad, by which it may not be stopped. Now, we have a promise to claim; an express, absolute promise. We may never have such a thing again.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On MONDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, DRAYTON.

AUBIGNY (Country Lots).—Parish of Drayton. At Toowoomba, between T. D. L. Moffatt's 51 acres and A. Hodgson's 17 acres on Drayton Swamp: Lot 1, 86 acres; lot 2, 67 acres 2 roods; lot 3, 67 acres; lot 4, 70 acres; lot 5, 133 acres 1 rood; lot 6, 116 acres; lot 7, 40 acres 3 roods; lot 8, 68 acres 3 roods; lot 9, 130 acres; lots 10 and 11, 75 acres [illegible] acres; lot 14, 93 acres; lot 15, 81 acres 1 rood; lot 16, 71 acres 3 roods; lot 17, 75 acres 2 roods; lot 18, 53 acres 1 rood; lot 19, 83 acres 2 roods; lot 20, 82 acres 3 roods; lot 21, 79 acres 1 rood; lot 22, 54 acres 1 rood; lot 23, 77 acres 1 rood. Upset price, £1 per acre.

AUBIGNY (Town Lots).—Parish of Drayton. At Toowoomba, lots 24 to 28, 2 roods each; lots 29 to 37, 1 rood 35 perches each; upset price, £8 per acre.

On MONDAY, 1st MARCH, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BATHURST.

ROXBURGH (Country Lots).—Parish unnamed. On Cheshire Creek, adjoining the south boundary of Mrs. Finley's 100 acres: Lot 1, 43 acres.—Parish of Yetholme. Adjoining the eastern extremity of the south boundary of J. P. Mackenzie's 1240 acres; lot 2, 221 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

WESTMORELAND (Country Lots).—Parish of Jocelyn. Near Middle and Wiseman's Creeks, lying about a mile south-easterly from W. Mutton's (now H. Humphrey's) 29 acres 3 roods 24 perches: Lot 3, 60 acres; lots 4 and 5, 30 acres each. Near Middle and Wiseman's Creeks, adjoining the south boundary of W. Mutton's (now H. Humphrey's) 30 acres 1 rood 32 perches: Lot 6, 61 acres; lot 7, 57 acres 2 roods. Near Middle and Wiseman's Creeks, adjoining the north boundary of W. Mutton's (now H. Humphrey's) 30 acres 1 rood 32 perches: Lot 8, 160 acres. At and near the confluence of Stony or Davy's Creek with Campbell's River, and adjoining W. Cummings' 30 acres: Lot 9, 47 acres; lot 10, 43 acres; lot 11, 30 acres; lot 12, 42 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

BATHURST (Country Lots).—Parish of Vittoria. Lying about a mile north-west from John Grant's 50 acres: Lot 13, 48 acres; lot 14, 33 acres; lot 15, 30 acres.

ROXBURGH (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Yetholme. Within the village reserve on the Bathurst Road, at the Badger Brush, or Fryingpan Creek: Lots 16 and 17, 4 acres 1 rood 8 perches each; lot 18, 3 acres 3 roods; lots 19 and 20, 3 acres 3 roods 23 perches each; lots 21 and 22, 6 acres 3 roods 17 perches each. Upset price, £2 10s and £3 per acre.

BATHURST (Town Lots).—Parish of Bathurst. Town of Bathurst: Lot 23, 2 roods—upset price £8 per acre; lot 24, 2 roods 5½ perches—£75 the lot.

On TUESDAY, 9th MARCH, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, GRAFTON.

CLARENCE (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Great Marlow. At Grafton: Lots 1 to 7, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 8, 1 acre 1 rood 35 perches; lot 9, 2 acres 3 roods 1 perch; lot 10, 2 acres 1 rood 30 perches; lot 11, 3 acres 2 roods; lot 12, 1 acre 27 perches; lot 13, 2 acres 1 rood 11 perches; lot 14, 3 acres 7 perches. Upset price, £3 and £4 per acre.

CLARENCE (Town Lots).—Parish of Great Marlow. Town of Grafton: Lot 15, 2 roods 16 perches; lot 16, 1 rood 8 perches; lot 17, 1 rood 24 perches; lot 18, 2 roods 5 perches; lot 19, 2 rood; 19 perches; lot 20, 2 roods 34 perches; lot 21, 2 roods 34 perches; lot 22, 2 roods 8 perches; lot 23, 3 roods 35 perches; lots 24 to 43, 2 roods 8 perches each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On MONDAY, 15th MARCH, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, TENTERFIELD.

County unnamed (Country Lots).—Parish of Tenterfield. In the western environs of Teterfield: Lot 1, 48 acres 3 roods; lot 2 37 acres 3 roods; lot 3, 34 acres 1 rood; lot 4, 37 acres 3 roods; lots 5 and 6, 34 acres 1 rood each; lot 7, 37 acres 3 roods; lots 8 and 9, 34 acres 1 rood each; lot 10, 53 acres. In the eastern environs of Tenterfield: Lot 11, 60 acres; lots 12 and 13, 57 acres each; lot 14, 50 acres 2 roods; lots 15 and 16, 50 acres [illegible]; lot 17 and 18, 50 acres 2 roods each; lot 19, 50 acres; lot 20, [illegible] acres 1 rood; lot 21, 71 acres 2 roods; lot 22, 47 acres 2 roods; lot 23 48 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

County unnamed (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Tenterfield. A Tenterfield: Lots 24 and 25, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 26, 2 acre 8 perches; lot 27, 1 acre 2 roods 8 perches; lot 28, 5 acres 2 roods 11 perches: lot 29, 7 acres 1 rood 13 perches; lots 30 to 33, 5 acres each; lot 34, 9 acres 32 perches; lot 35, 5 acres; lot 36, 9 acres 32 perches; lots 37 to 39, 5 acres each. Upset price, £2 10s, £3, and £4 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, DALBY.

AUBIGNY (Country Lots).—Parish of Dalby. On Myall Creek; below Coxen's crossing-place: Lot 1, 32 acres; lot 2, 50 acres; lot 3, 48 acres; lot 4, 58 acres; lot 5, 57 acres; lot 6, 60 acres; lot 7, 18 acres 2 roods; lot 8, 19 acres 2 roods; lot 9, 31 acres; lot 10, 41 acres; lot 11, 38 acres; lot 12, 36 acres. Upset pric, £1 per acre.

AUBIGNY (Suburban Lots).—Parish of Dalby. At Dalby: Lots 13 to 16, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 17, 4 acres 3 roods; lot 18, 9 acres 1 rood 30 perches. Upset price, £2 10s. and £3 per acre.

AUBIGNY (Town Lots).—Parish of Dalby. Town of Dalby: Lots 19 to 43, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 16th MARCH, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, TENTERFIELD.

County unnamed (Town Lots).—Parish of Tenterfield. Town of Tenterfield: Lots 1 to 44, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, DALBY.

AUBIGNY (Town Lots).—Parish of Dalby, Town of Dalby: Lots 1 to 40, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Established 1817.
Paid up capital ... ... £500,000.
Reserved fund ... ... 150,000.
From and after this date interest will be allowed on accounts at this bank as follows:—
On the monthly minimum balance of current accounts, 2 per cent. per annum, if not under one hundred pounds.
On fixed deposits for
Three months ... ... 3 per cent. per annum.
Six ditto ... ... 4 ditto ditto.
Twelve ditto ... ... 5 ditto ditto.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 18th November.

VALENTINES in endless variety, wholesale and retail. M. CONNOLLY, 93, South Head Road.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follow:—
WESTERN.
Parramatta, Mr. E. Mason
Ryde—Mr. George Pope
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. W. Abraham
Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. C. Cottrell
Hartley and Bowenfells—Mr. John McLennan
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Orange, Cowra, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Meroo, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala, Turon—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony.
SOUTHERN.
Liverpool—Mr. Ernest Goerts
Campbelltown, Camden, Narellan, and Picton—Messrs. Simpson, Brothers
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright
Yass, Binnalong, Gunning, and Jugiong—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw
Braidwood—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Gundagai, Tarcutta, and Tumut—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Mr. Henry Ringwood
Cooma—Mr. Thomas Kelly
Bombala, Eden, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. W. Irwin
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth
NORTHERN.
Maitland (East and West), Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Wollombi, Seaham, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Morpeth—Mr. John Wisdom
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. T. Shone
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Edmund Doherty
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. John Lumley
Muswellbrook, Merton, and Scone—Mr. George Denshire
Murrurundi and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Casino—Mr. W. Elliott
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Newcastle—Messrs. Bishop and Cullum
Brisbane, Ipswich, Warwick, Drayton, and Good's Inn—Mr. Samuel Stevens
Rocky River, Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Gayndah—Mr. Alexander Walker
Wee Waa—Mr. C. S. Capp
Port Macquarie and Kempsey—Mr. H. Toser
Clarence River—Mr. H. Alderson
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Wide Bay, Maryborough—Messrs. Downer and Purser.

Melbourne, Victoria—Gordon and Gotch.
Geelong, ditto—Mr. Thomas Paterson
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch
Launceston—Mr. G. Spicer
Adelaide—Mr. Nathaniel Summers
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden
Wellington, ditto—Captain Tinley.
London—Messrs. Alger and Street, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard-street.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its ACT OF INCORPORATION, among which are the following:—
(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.
(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or control of their husbands.
(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.
Annual premiums for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid	£50	16	8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid	70	0	
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid	81	13	7

For full tables see prospectus.
General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.
Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the chief offices.
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,500,000.
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household Furniture at the same rate as the buildings.
Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.
Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. to 20s.
Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum. With liberty to repair 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.
Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims on adjustment, paid in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest is allowed by this Bank, as follows, namely:
ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on the Weekly Minimum Balances, irrespective of amount.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—For 15 days, at 3 per cent. per annum.
" For 3 months, at 4 ditto ditto.
" For 6 ditto, at 5 ditto ditto.
Fixed deposits for longer periods to be subject to special arrangement.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 5th February, 1858.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter).—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank at the following rates, viz.:—
On the monthly minimum balances of current accounts, if not less than £100, 2 per cent. per annum.
On deposit receipts payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto ditto, 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
Ditto ditto ditto, 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
JAS. HENDERSON, manager.
Sydney, 18th November, 1857.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK,
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.
Paid-up Capital, £506,000, with power to increase to one million.
INCREASED RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
From and after this date, the rate of Interest allowed on the DAILY BALANCE at credit of CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be 2½ per cent. per annum.
And for fixed Deposits, lodged after this date, the following rates of interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 15 days' notice ...... 3 per cent. per annum
3 months' ...... 4 ditto ditto.
6 months' ...... 5 ditto ditto.
For money lodged for longer periods, interest allowed according to special arrangement.
JOHN YOUNG, manager.
Sydney, 1st February, 1858.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital .... £1,260,000.
Reserve Fund .... 252,000.
ALTERATION IN RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
From and after this date INTEREST will be allowed on the DAILY BALANCES of CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. And on fixed deposits, lodged after this date, as under, viz.:—
Per annum.
Subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal, 3 per cent.
Ditto 3 months ditto ... ... 4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ... ... 5 ditto
On deposits lodged for longer periods, interest will be allowed according to special arrangement.
G. K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, February 1st, 1858.

ALL PERSONS found cutting wood or otherwise trespassing on the Vaucluse Estate will be prosecuted; and all strayed cattle found depasturing thereon after this date will be impounded. RICHARD HILL. February 8.

FLOUR, best, in 50 lb. bags, on SALE, by T. G SAWKINS, agent, Market Wharf.

NOTICE.—WALTHAM RUSH'S drapery establishment will be closed for Stock taking on FRIDAY, the 12th instant.

CAVALRY HORSES.—Mr. BURT continues to Inspect and Purchase Horses suited for cavalry purposes every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at the Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets. January 28th.

NOTICE.—The undersigned being about to leave the colony for a few months, respectfully requests that all accounts due to the firm of CONSTABLE and TURNER be settled without delay.
EDWARD CONSTABLE.

NOTICE.—I, the undersigned, beg to notify to my friends and the public, that I have appointed and empowered my partner Mr. JAMES TURNER to act as my attorney during my absence.
EDWARD CONSTABLE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to give notice that their business will be carried on in future under the style of VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE KRESSER, and CO., the addition of their partner's name (Mr. Victor Kresser) bringing no other change to the business of the firm. VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE, and CO., Circular Wharf.

THE Owner of about 20 cases Bottled Beer, C & P B under, which was left in the Circular Quay shed, and said by the drayman to be left for the Callender schooner, is requested to call on J. C. DIBBS, Campbell's Wharf.

NOTICE.—Newcastle Coal and Copper Company Coals. Purchasers are respectfully requested to make their applications, in Newcastle, to Mr. J. T. DONALDSON, manager; or at Sydney, to the undersigned, JOHN P. PERRY, secretary.
Office, No. 7, Exchange. 29th January, 1858.

THE MONTH.—A Literary and Critical Journal, edited by FRANK FOWLER, J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

THE MONTH.—In consequence of the elaborate nature of the engraving of the portrait of his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, the publication of this periodical is postponed till SATURDAY, 13th instant.

THE MONTH.—No 2 of Vol. II., illustrated with a splendid portrait of his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney; price 1s. J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

SYDNEY DIRECTORY.—Messrs. SANDS and KENNY beg that all notices of removals and alterations in titles of firms may be left with them previous to the 25th instant. 392, George-street.

VALENTINES, Valentines, Valentines.—Just opened, an immense assortment of valentines, of every conceivable design and finish—for extent and variety far excels anything hitherto imported, at prices varying from one penny to three (3) guineas. J. MOORE, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral. ☞ Storekeepers and others allowed a very liberal discount. Parties remitting can have parcels sent through the Post Office.

VALENTINES, of all kinds, wholesale and retail. G. D. HARRISON, beyond the Haymarket.

VALENTINES, a large variety, elegant, comic, and sentimental. CLARKE, 205, George-street.

WILLIAM CLARKE and CO having purchased Mr. John Lublin's valuable stock of hats and caps, and having just landed a shipment from the Commonwealth, begs to call the attention of the public to the same, the stock consisting of Christy's best black and drab hats, ladies' riding hats (of the latest fashion), every description of black hats, drab felts, &c. Also a superior assortment of French felts, military and navy ornaments, livery hats, lace cockades, &c. Hats and caps made to order. London hat warehouse, corner of George and Hunter streets.

PUBLICANS of Sydney, as well as of the colony generally, are respectfully reminded that applications for the renewal of Licenses, must be lodged next month. Mr. DELOHERY, of 167, Pitt-street, 5 doors north of Park-street, Sydney, solicits your earliest orders for the preparation of the requisite papers.

JOHN T. WALKER, late manager at R. Lamb's, Jeweller, 335, George-street, and T. T. JONES, manufacturing jeweller, 368, George-street, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have taken the premises next the Bank Auction Rooms, and now in the occupation of Mr. Mitchell, which they intend opening on the 20th February with a new and extensive stock of first-class watches, clocks, jewellery, and plated goods, selected especially for them, from the first manufactories in England, by Mr. John Walker, of 48, Prince-street, Leicester-square, London. In the meanwhile, W. and J. beg to state that all orders and repairs tendered to them at 368, George-street, will be promptly attended to.

CHEAP GOODS, for this week, at 212, George-street
Good stair carpets, at 4½d., worth 1s.
Kidderminster ditto, all wool, 1s. 9d., worth 3s. 6d.
Cloth table covers, 8s. 6d., worth 21s.
Watered merinoes, all wool, 6½d., worth 1s.
Checked ginghams, 2½d., worth 6½d.
Good brown holland, 6½d.
Bonnet ribbons, 2½d., worth 9d.
Furniture damask, 1s. 0½d., worth 1s. 6d.
Nankeen morning wrappers, 8s. 6d.
French flounced muslins, 16 yards, 12s. 6d.
J. WETHERILL, 212, George-street.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st proximo, the whole of the Summer Stock will be re-marked, at a great reduction, prior to the annual stock-taking. Bargains may be had in Children's Dresses and Clothing, also in pieces of Berlin Work, commenced or painted, suited for the ladies working for bazaars. 254, George-street.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street.—W. READING has just opened cases of Children's Summer Clothing, consisting of jean pelisses, marcella coats and jackets, white frocks and capes richly trimmed with English embroidery, ladies' and children's underclothing, and baby linen.

W. READING, Berlin House, 254, George-street, has now on SALE traced muslin for sleeves, collars, and flouncing, and children's dresses and capes, embroidery cotton, crochet cotton in the skein, grey merino for knitting, perforated cardboard, wools, canvas, and patterns, O.P. beads, black bugles, and a general assortment of materials for fancy needlework. The trade supplied, and country orders carefully attended to.

W. READING, 254, George-street. — Summer Millinery in the most attractive style, crenoline bonnets, children's eugenie hats elegantly trimmed, feathers, flowers, and Paris net bonnet shapes.

254, GEORGE-STREET.—W. READING has just opened a case of Parisian Hat and Bonnet Shapes, in the newest style, and great variety. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Also, a beautiful assortment of French drooping Flowers, Heaths, Poppies, Corn Flowers, Violets, and Rose Buds, by the gross or dozen.

FOUR DAYS MORE ONLY!—Greater reduction than ever!—The whole of the still extensive stock of watches, jewellery, clocks, electro-plated ware, &c., &c., &c., is now fast selling off for four days longer only, as the undersigned does not wish to have them sacrificed at public auction. This being positively the last week of the great clearing out sale in consequence of the shop being let to Messrs. Walker and Jones, late manager to Mr. Lamb, jeweller, you will do well not to neglect this rare opportunity. Come early and judge for yourself. MITCHELL and CO., watchmakers and jewellers, 338, late 191, George-street, between King and Hunter streets.

EUROPEAN and AMERICAN DEPOT.—The undersigned calls attention to, and solicits an inspection of, his extensive assortment of Goods, on SALE at his New Stores, consisting of
American winnowing machines
Corn shellers (superior make)
Cooking stoves, a large stock of best makes
Clocks, in great variety
Patent spring roller mangles
Washing, wringing, and mangling machines
Washboards, clothes baskets, clothes pins
Tubs, buckets, brooms
Douglass' pumps, sack trucks
Iron bedsteads, four post and tester
Thermometers and other churns
Rocking and other chairs, various patterns
Barrel covers, wooden bowls, and
Sundries too numerous to particularise.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street, corner of Park-street.

COALS.—WHITTELL'S old-established Coal Yard, Bathurst-street West, right-hand side.
A. A. Company's coal, carefully screened
Coke, charcoal, and firewood.
An unlimited supply of dry ironbark, in billets, chunks, or cut to suit every description of stoves, all at the lowest figure.

ON SALE, by the undersigned.—Martell's Brandy, W. I. rum, geneva
Case brandy (Clouseau's), champagne, claret
Port and sherry, in bulk (very choice)
Bottled ale and porter, Byass' and other brands
Currants, starch, blue, pearl barley
Robinson's patent groats, oatmeal
Batty's jams, oils, pickles, and bottled fruit
Albert sardines, halves and quarters, 1 lb. lobsters
Moir's 1 lb. salmon, Moir's ling fish
White herrings, Labrador 1 lb. salmon
Teas, congou and hyson, chests, halves, and quarters
Pampanga and Cossipore sugars
Patna rice, curry powder, chutnies
Day and Martin's blacking and paste.
LEATHES, BROWN, and CO. (late R. Coveny), 69, Market-street East.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—On and after this date, and until further notice, the price of the Company's best screened coal, at their Staiths, at Newcastle, will be (15s.) fifteen shillings per ton. ARTHUR HODGSON. February 1.

LIME.—BLAXLAND'S superior kiln-burned screened Lime may now be had in any quantity, for cash, at the following reduced prices:—
At the Newington Kilns, at the Albion Wharf, Sydney, and at Mr. J. Goold's, Cornstalk Inn, Parramatta, for 1s. 4d. per bushel.
At the Lodge, on the Parramatta Road, and delivered on the river or harbour, for 1s. 6d. per bushel.

152ND EDITION.—Hamilton's Modern Instructions for the Piano, 6d.; post free, 6s. 6d. J. R. CLARKE, 205, George-street.

PARRAMATTA.—A most extensive and superior stock of Valentines. E. MASON.

NEW LONDON JEWELLERY.—BRUSH and MACDONNELL respectfully inform the public they have just received, ex Star of Peace, a further addition to their stock of first-class jewellery, comprising—
Carbuncle and diamond bracelets, flexible band
Bracelet, with watch in centre
Cameo brooches and bracelets
Diamond and garnet crosses
Diamond and onyx mourning brooches
Diamond and opal necklets
Carbuncle and pearl necklets, coral necklets
Scotch pebble brooches and bracelets in fine gold
Emerald, ruby, and opal rings of the most elegant designs
Diamond half hoop and cluster rings
Enamelled gold watches, of best manufacture
Ladies' chains, newest patterns
Pearl cluster brooches, and a large assortment of valuable and elegant articles of ornament. Also ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases, with fittings in sterling silver, in olive wood, coromandel, and rosewood.
BRUSH and MACDONNELL.

SILVER PLATE.—The undersigned beg to inform the public they have just received a large addition to their stock of sterling silver, in King's pattern and plain fiddle pattern, comprising
Table spoons and forks
Dessert spoons and forks
Teaspoons
Soup ladles, sauce ladles
Sugar tongs
Mustard spoons, salt spoons, &c. Also,
Silver tea and coffee services, in cases
Communion services
Candelabra, for presentation
Claret jugs, cups, goblets, &c.
The above bear the London Hall mark, and are warranted of best description.
BRUSH and MACDONNELL.

TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand:
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lbs.
Woolbagging, best make
Bags
Sewing twine
Needles
Sheepshears, Wilkinson's and Sorby's
Sugar
Rice
Tea
Flour
Tobacco
Moleskin trousers
Scotch twill shirts
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. T. HOBBS, 160, Pitt-street North.

PURE SAXON RAMS.—For SALE at Wallerowang a flock of 230 Pure Bred Saxon Rams, bred from stock imported from Germany, and warranted never to have been in any way diseased. Apply to Mr. SIDEY, at Wallerowang, Bowenfells; or Messrs. LOTZE and LASNACH, George-street, Sydney.

JOHN KEEP has now landing, and on SALE, ex Star of Peace,
Oil, refined rape, boiled and raw linseed, and turps
Horse shoes, assorted
Files, of all kinds and sizes
Nails, patent and wrought, assorted
Axles, long bolt mail patent, 1¼, 1½
Brooms, bass and hair
Zinc, sheet, No. 9 and 10.
JOHN KEEP, wholesale ironmonger, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE—
Greenock Distillery Company's whisky
Brandy in bulk and cases
Byass' and Marzetti's beer, in bottle
Glenfield patent starch
Wotherspoon's confectionary
M'Dougall's tobacco pipes
Steele's double crown soap
Sardines, preserved salmon, Bath bricks
Muspratt's soda ash, rosin
Scotch oats, West Indian Arrowroot
Paper—brown, grey, and coloured
Envelopes, account books, &c.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

EX STAR OF PEACE.—Now landing, and will be on show in a few days, an assortment of superior marble Chimneypieces. — Australian Marble Works, 213, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MAIZE THRASHERS on SALE—will thrash from 150 to 200 bushels a day. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

SHEET LEAD, Pipe and Pumps, Cement, and other materials. H. SELFE, Circular Quay.

CHEAP ROOFING, CHEAP ROOFING.—Ready shaped for fixing, from 30s. per square, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanised Iron Guttering and Ridge Capping Manufactory, Bathurst-street East.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

COALS—The A. A. Company's screened coal, charcoal, and firewood always on hand. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf.

TOMAGO COAL PITS.—From and after this date the Masters, Owners, or Agents of all Vessels intending to load at these pits are requested to pay for their coals to our agent, Mr. G. TULLY, King-street, Newcastle, who will grant receipts, upon which the coals will be delivered in due turn. BROWN and GORDON. Tomago, 1st January.

PLASTER OF PARIS and Portland Cement, very superior and cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

SLATES, SLATES.—Best Bangor, cheapest in Sydney. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

2000 DOORS and GLAZED WINDOWS, cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

40,000 BANGOR SLATES, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

50,000 FEET G. and T. Flooring, Shelving, &c., cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

50,000 PALINGS, Shingles, Battens, &c. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

40,000 FEET half-inch dressed Pine Weather-boards, &c. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street and Parramatta-street.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—The best, largest, and cheapest assortment of foreign and colonial timber, of all descriptions; white and pitch pine tongued and grooved flooring boards; clear pineboards, all thicknesses; cedar, all thicknesses; Oregon and Baltic scantling, Baltic and red deals, colonial and other hardwoods; laths, palings, weatherboards, battens, shingles, skirting boards, architraves, mouldings, &c.; panel and sash doors, French doors, and glazed sashes, in every variety. Country orders promptly executed at the lowest market rates.

SLATES, SLATES.—Best Bangor Countess, £15 per 1000. BEAUMONT and WALLER, Castlereagh-st.

TO CURRIERS and others.—For SALE by the undersigned, in quantities to suit purchasers, Black and Sperm Oil. JOHN KEEP, wholesale ironmonger, Barrack-street.

UP COUNTRY GENTLEMEN visiting Sydney, and requiring household furniture, bedsteads, bedding, &c., are respectfully invited to W. DEAN'S Furniture Rooms, City Theatre, Market-street. Experienced packers.

COALS, Coke, Firewood, cut by steam or uncut, and Charcoal, delivered in any quantity to all parts of the city and suburbs, including North Shore, Balmain, and Pyrmont. DUGUID and MANSON. Depot—A. A. Company's Wharf, Miller's Point. Office—Commercial Chambers, Exchange Corner.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

GUINESS' XX PORTER in excellent condition, direct from Dublin, H. MACHEN, and CO., Bridge-street.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., corner of George and Jamison streets.

PRIME BEEF.—To Captains and Owners of Vessels—For SALE, at Mr. JAMES BEATTIE'S, butcher, Balmain, 80 Tierces of prime winter-cured Beef, warranted the fattest and finest sample ever exhibited in New South Wales.

STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, &c., for SALE:
One 8-horse power portable steam engine, on wheels
Two 10 ditto ditto stationary engines, with flue boilers
One flue boiler, 14 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in.
Boiler plates, boiler rivets, and angle iron
English leather belting, cotton waste
Single and double purchase crab winches
Six-horse power bone mill, turning lathes
Ploughs, harrows, and chaff-cutters
Fire engine and hose, complete
Telegraph galvanised iron wire, No. 6
Galvanised buckets, nails, rivets, &c.
Muntz yellow metal, small anchors
Blasting powder and patent safety fuze
Tar, pitch, and turpentine
White lead, cordage and canvas
Three-bushel bags
Caithness pavement, assorted sizes, &c.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

CATTLE FOR SALE.—A mixed lot of 600 Cattle more or less, well bred and quiet, to be disposed of, deliverable within 30 miles of Gayndah, Northern districts. Apply to R. E. and F. TOOTH, Kent Brewery.

TO THE INHABITANTS of Twofold Bay, Manaro, and the surrounding Districts.—S. and H. SOLOMON'S beg to inform their numerous friends that they have now on hand at their Stores, Eden, Twofold Bay, and Bombala, Manaro, a large assortment of goods, viz., wines, spirits, drapery, hosiery, ironmongery, groceries, &c., their recent importations from Europe, and to inform them that additions to their stocks are now landing, and will be expected to arrive semi-monthly. S. and H. S., possessing the advantage of an excellent buyer in Great Britain and on the continent, are determined to make an amazing concession on former prices, and to give their friends the advantage thereof, by selling at city prices in the country. Cash advances made on any consignments through S. and H. S. to their friends in London. Colonial produce taken in exchange or for cash.

HATS. HATS. HATS.—Cabbage-tree and Panama Hats, the best in Sydney, to be SOLD cheap, in any quantity, the party retiring from business. Apply 484 (late 333), Brickfield-hill. W. KING.

MR. ALBEMARLE LAYARD is instructed to dispose of the Lease and Goodwill of a Registry Office for Servants, &c., in the most business part of the city; the weekly takings considerable. Any person with moderate education could work this simple but lucrative business with a certainty of making a very good living. The connexion is already formed, and the purchaser could remain some days to satisfy himself before paying his money.—ALBEMARLE LAYARD, 13, Jamison-street.

NEWTOWN FOLKS!—Splendid Port Cooper Cheese, Wollongong Butter, Hams, Eggs, and Bacon. APPLETONS' Store.

WANTED to SELL, the best Lot of Cochin China Fowls in the colony—a bargain. First come first served. WILLIAM LEES, opposite Military Barracks, Paddington. N.B.—From one pair, or the lot, cheap.

FRENCH COLZA OIL, of the finest quality, 8s. per gallon. WILLIAM HARBOTTLE, late Charles Chapman, Oil and Colour Stores, next the Post Office.

A GOOD COUNTER CASE for SALE, 7 feet by 2 feet, with trays complete. T. JONES, 268, George-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Fifty Hogsheads Worthington and Robinson's Burton Ale, now landing, ex Lansdowne. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

STATIONS FOR SALE.—CHARLES BROWN has for SALE Two Stations in the Murrumbidgee district, New South Wales (14 years' lease), with 3000 head well-bred cattle. The improvements are very complete. For further particulars apply at his office, 40, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

ON SALE at the Waterloo Warehouse, corner George and Market streets,
50 hogsheads Worthington and Robinson's No. 3 Burton ale
30 hogsheads Taylor's porter
100 half-barrels white herrings.
D. COOPER and CO.

TO INNKEEPERS.—For SALE, the Lease, License, Goodwill, and Fixtures of a respectable Inn, in Sussex-street, doing a first-rate paying trade. Rent very moderate. Whatever wines, spirits, &c., in stock at the time of entry to be taken at invoice price. All particulars may be known at the office of THOMAS OGLEY, agent, King and Elizabeth streets.

MR. R. PEEL RAYMOND has been instructed by the proprietor, Thomas Coutts, Esq., to sell by private contract, those well-known and unsurpassed pastoral properties, ELLANGOWAN, in the Darling Downs, and TOOLOOM, in the Clarence Districts, together with
43,000 sheep (more or less)
A few head of cattle
Working bullocks
Horse stock, &c., &c.

ELLANGOWAN is about 28 miles from Drayton, the same distance from Warwick, and about 85 miles from Ipswich. The run consists of open forest flats, gently swelling ranges, and small plains of the richest pasture, and watered by about seventeen miles of Thames Creek, ten miles of the Condamine River, and a middle creek of about eight miles in length. Besides a superabundance of every requisite and convenience for carrying on a first-class establishment, Ellangowan embraces all the advantages and comfort that a family can desire as a residence, and being complete in itself, offers many temptations, either to the speculator, as a depot station for supplying the Victorian markets with stock, or to persons desirous of possessing a comfortable homestead. The residence contains nine rooms, with French windows, and ample verandah in front. In the rear are kitchen, servants' bedrooms, store, laundry; a new wool store, capable of containing 200 bales wool; a woolshed, one of the best on the Downs, 80 feet by 40 feet; and every requisite, of the best materials, and finished in the best style; 700 acre and other paddocks, garden, and vineyard.

TOOLOOM is situated at the head of the Clarence, near the foot of the main range, and is capable of depasturing about 14,000 sheep. The improvements consist of a cottage with five rooms, a large American yard for drafting, horse-paddock of about 500 acres, cultivation paddock, garden, orchard, sheep station, huts, &c.

Tooloom is an excellent wool-growing country, and within an easy distance of water-carriage.

The sheep above offered for sale with these stations are warranted sound, never known to have been diseased, are unsurpassed in the northern districts for weight of fleece or carcase, and their wool has always realised the highest price in the market. The flocks run in numbers varying from 2000 to 5000.

Price, terms, and full particulars can be obtained by applying at Mr. Raymond's offices, Lyons-buildings, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Pianoforte, by D'Almaine.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
One cottage pianoforte, by D'Almaine and Co.
Terms at sale.

THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE EMIGRANT, FROM NEW YORK.
For Positive Sale,
At Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.'s, late Walker's Wharf,
On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Just arrived, with one of the finest assortments of American Lumber ever submitted for public sale in the colony, comprising—
Inch T. and G. Pitch Pine
Inch and 1½ Pitch Pine, planed one side
1, 1¼, and 1½, Rough Pitch Pine
In Shelving Boards, planed two sides
1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch Clear Pine, planed one side
Inch T. and G. White Pine, (the finest ever imported)
Scantling, sizes, &c., &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Wharf, (late Walker's). Lower George-street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next, the 16th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The entire cargo of superior well selected, dressed and undressed American Timber, just arrived from New York, comprising—
41,231 feet inch T. and G. pitch pine, (very superior)
10,037 feet 1¼-inch ditto, ditto
6,553 feet inch pitch pine, planed one side
4,000 feet 1½-inch ditto, ditto
5,000 feet inch rough pitch pine
3,257 feet 1¼ ditto ditto
3,000 feet 1½ ditto ditto
3,000 feet inch shelving, planed two sides
24,000 feet inch clear pine, planed one side
12,177 feet 1¼ ditto, ditto
7,090 feet 1½ ditto, ditto
10,192 feet 2 ditto, ditto
144,972 feet T. and G. inch white pine, the finest sample ever imported
25,371 feet scantling, sizes.
☞ The auctioneers have much pleasure in recommending the above to the especial notice of the trade, as being one of the best selected parcels of American timber ever imported, the whole of which will be on view the day prior to sale.
Terms at sale.

Surplus Ship's Stores, Anchors, Kedges, Boats, &c. of the American whaler Junior, at the Circular Quay, MONDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

By Order of the United States' Consul.
Important to Ship Chandlers, Whalers, Captains, and Owners of Vessels, Provision Merchants, Dealers, and others
New Whale Boats
Anchor
Kedges
Mincing Machine
Cotton Duck
Beef, Pork, Bread
Fish Molasses, &c., &c.,
For Positive Unreserved Sale, at the Shed, Circular Quay.
Terms, cash.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the United States Consul, — Merrill, Esq., to sell by auction, at the shed, Circular Quay, on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Surplus stores, whale boats, anchors, kedges, &c., &c., of the American whaler Junior, comprising
ANCHORS, &c.
3 new whale boats, all complete
1 anchor, 865 lbs.
1 kedge, 520
1 ditto, 350
Mincing machine.
SHIP'S STORES,
75 barrels mess beef
60 barrels prime mess pork
8 barrels fish
500 gallons molasses
Cotton duck, and whaling guns, &c. &c.
Terms, cash.

Pianofortes by Cadby.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 316, George-street, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
One rosewood cottage pianoforte, by Charles Cadby, with patent iron truss bracing, and all other late improvements
One ditto ditto
One ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Clearing-out Sale of the remainder of the English-made Furniture.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 12th instant.

Elegant and Modern English-made Furniture, Ex Lochiel, from London.
Important to Furniture Makers, Upholsterers, Parties Furnishing, Pianoforte Makers, Fancy Dealers, and others.

Unreserved Sale of Modern English-made Furniture, just landed, ex Lochiel, from London, comprising Whatnots, Sideboards, Easy Chairs, Couches covered with damask, Pillows, Bolsters, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
M in diamond, R 1-25 at side.
Twenty-five cases superior English-made furniture, comprising—
Whatnots
Sideboards, 6 feet and 6 feet 6 inches
Walnutwood tea-trays
Solid top mahogany loo tables, carved pillars
Ditto chairs, American leather covers
Ditto ditto haircloth ditto
Wood round easy chairs, cabriole legs
Fancy cane-back chairs
Mahogany couches, haircloth covers
Mahogany loo tables, fall squares
Spanish ditto ditto
Mahogany wardrobes
Bergier chairs
Trafalgar chairs, haircloth covers
Rosewood and walnut music stools
Mahogany cheffoniers
Bookcase, with glass doors and secret drawers, complete
Rosewood cheffoniers
Walnut loo tables, with solid pillars
Oval ditto ditto ditto
Dining tables, in sets, 4, 6 x 9 feet
Marble washstands
Mahogany bed-steps
Ditto chests, 3 feet 6 inches
Cheffonier sideboards
Walnut occasional tables
Dressing-glasses, 16 x 12, 17 x 13, 14 x 10
Rosewood work-tables
Enclosed washstands
Flock pillows
Ditto bolsters
Derby cushions, &c., &c.
The whole of the above on view at the City Mart, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect them.
Terms at sale.

MONSTER TIMBER SALE.
At Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.'s, late (Walker's Wharf).

Postponed from Monday to TUESDAY AFTERNOON next, the 16th February,

At half-past 2 o'clock.
In consequence of the arrival of the Emigrant, from New York, when the whole of her cargo (comprising one of the finest assortments ever imported into this market) will be submitted for Positive Sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

CLEARING OUT PEREMPTORY SALE.
The entire Stock of Superior American, Baltic, and Oregon Lumber, for absolute unreserved sale, to close consignments.
Most important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Architects, Slaters, Country Buyers, Shippers, &c.
Dressed and Undressed Timber.
Superior Pitch Pine, tongued and Grooved, 1 inch and 1½ inch
White Pine, tongued and grooved, 1 inch and 1½ inch
Slating Battens
Pitch Pine Stair Treads
T. and G. Oregon Inch Boards
Oregon Boards, planed one side
Rough Oregon Boards
Baltic Flooring Boards
½ Inch W. P. Boards, planed one side
Carpenters' Dressed Boards, &c., &c. Also,
Best Bangor Slates, Countess, Duchess, and Ladies
Rosendale Cement, Plaster Paris
Six-panel Doors, Sashes, Shell Lime, &c., &c.
Terms, Liberal.

*** The Auctioneers beg most respectfully to direct the especial attention of country buyers, builders, contractors, timber merchants, and the trade generally, to the fact that the whole of the above stock of superior timber will be submitted for positive unreserved sale, in order to close several consignments, the whole of which will be found, on inspection, of the very best description, and most suitable dimensions.
☞ This being the only parcel of American timber now in the market in importers' hands, and the next vessel having arrived here from the United States without a stick of timber on board, the present is an opportunity well worthy the attention of purchasers, and one that is not likely to present itself again for some time.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co. to submit for positive unreserved sale at their Wharf (late Walker's), Lower George-street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next, the 16th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The entire stock of timber, to close several consignments, comprising
DRESSED.
10,000 feet inch pitch pine T. and G. boards
70,000 feet 1½ inch ditto ditto ditto
20,000 feet inch pitch pine stair treads
20,000 feet 1½ inch ditto ditto
20,000 feet carpenters' dressed boards
50,000 feet T. and G. Oregon pine boards
25,000 feet 1½ inch ditto ditto
20,000 feet 1½ inch Oregon boards, planed one side
20,000 feet 1½ inch ditto, ditto
50,000 feet inch T. and G. white pine boards
50,000 feet 1½ inch ditto ditto
20,000 feet ½ inch white pine boards, planed one side.
UNDRESSED.
50,000 feet Oregon scantling and deals, assorted sizes and long lengths
50,000 feet rough Oregon boards
20,000 feet Baltic flooring boards
70,000 feet masons' four-feet sawn laths
20,000 feet slating battens
Best Bangor slates—ladies, countess, and duchess
Rosendale cement
Plaster of Paris
Six-panel doors
Shell lime, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

MR. JOSEPH JAGELMAN will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, corner of Pitt and Park streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, consisting of bedsteads, chests drawers, washstands, chairs, tables, sofas, and couches, meat safes, two casks sheep dressing, six bags shumac, four empty casks and a quantity of stone jars, one bag saltpetre, large scale beam and bottom, curriers' knives, and saddle plates, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Unreserved Sale of Furniture and Effects,
At the Residence of Mrs. Atkinson, 18, Cumberland-street North.

R. GOLDING will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, all the household furniture, consisting of
Sideboard, cheffonier, dining tables
Sofas in hair cloth, chairs in ditto
Large ottoman, carpets and hearth rugs
Fenders and fire irons
Sundry washstands and sets
Bedsteads and bedding
Cooking stove, and kitchen utensils.
At one o'clock, as previously advertised, will be sold,—A brilliant toned pianoforte.
N.B.—Intending purchasers may rely on this being a bona fide sale, and without reserve, as the owner is leaving the colony.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 12th February.

Stock-in-Trade of Saddlery, Harness Whips, Saddlers' Furniture, &c., &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from the executors of the late Mr. W. Rowe to sell by auction, on the premises, South Head Road, THIS DAY, February 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock-in-trade of the above estate, comprising
Superior carriage and gig harness
Saddles and bridles
A variety of carriage and riding whips
Cart harness
Quantity of harness leather
Saddlers' furniture and ironmongery
Driving and riding bits
Collars, horse furniture, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
☞ If any eligible offer be made for the above previously to sale, the stock-in-trade, goodwill, &c., will be sold by private contract. Application to be made to the auctioneer.

First-class Clothing.
Just landed, ex Star of Peace, and other late arrivals.
To Outfitters, Tailors, Drapers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 12th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
27 cases first-class clothing, new landing, ex Star of Peace and other late arrivals, consisting of
Fancy doe trousers
Black ditto ditto
Drab ditto ditto
Fancy doe vests
Black cloth ditto
Satin ditto
Fancy ditto
Black shooting coats
American pea ditto
Mohair ditto
Boys' and youths' clothing
Regatta shirts
White ditto
Beaufort ties
Albert ditto
Fancy bands
Printed corahs
Braces, belts, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.

Two Days' Drapery Sale.
79 Packages of New Goods, now landing ex Star of Peace, and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 12th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
79 packages of new goods, now landing, ex Star of Peace and other late arrivals, consisting of
Welsh flannels
Lancashire ditto
Grey sheetings
Ditto shirtings
Horrocks' longcloths
Medium shirtings
72, 80, and 90 inch sheetings
Rolled linings
Ditto jaconets
Millers' moles
Drab ditto
Cotton cords
5-4 and 9-8 prints
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Hucks
Towellings
Table damasks
Unbleached ditto
Worsted covers
Union ditto
Bullion fringes
Black and drab moreens
Coburgs
Orleans, &c.
Terms as usual.

To Builders, Timber Dealers, Livery Stable Keepers, Butchers, and others.

MR. W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his Mart, 76, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, the 12th February, at 11 o'clock,
A choice lot of colonial hardwood timber, consisting of boards, joists, scantling, and battens
A quantity of lucerne and oaten hay, maize, wheat, oats, flour, bran, pollard, &c.
At half-past 11,
A quantity of first-class corned beef, butchers' utensils and tools, and an excellent set of brass counter scales, with marble slab, and two sets of brass weights.
Terms at sale.

To all interested in the Land Question.
Electors who are in favour of the Auction System, attend and settle the question for ever, by becoming your own landlords.
Important Sale, by auction, of Building Allotments, Brick Cottages, Stables, Old Bricks, &c., on the ground, at Enmore, Newtown.

MR. W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, on the ground, Enmore, Newtown, SATURDAY, 13th February, at 2 o'clock sharp,
36 building allotments of land, brick cottages, &c., &c.
9 allotments, having a frontage of 30 feet to the Addison Road 95 feet deep
9 ditto ditto to Cowper-street 95 feet deep
16 ditto ditto to James-street 95 feet deep
2 three-roomed brick cottages, situated on two allotments of land, having a frontage of 49 feet each to the Addison Road 109 feet deep
A six-horse stable
An old brick kiln, containing a large quantity of good bricks.
Also, 16 other allotments, in the same neighbourhood.
The above properties are pleasantly situated in the neighbourhood of Lieutenant Sadlier, W. F. Josephson, and A. Mitchell, Esquires, properties, and adjoining the residence of J. N. Clarke, Esq., and only a few minutes walk from the Railway Station, and a never-failing supply of good water.
Title, unexceptionable. Terms, liberal, at sale.
No reserve.
Also, several bank lottery allotments, in the neighbourhood of Newtown and Cook's River.
Terms, cash. No reserve.
P.S.—A luncheon will be provided on the ground, and an omnibus will leave the corner of George and Market streets, at quarter past 1 o'clock, to convey intending purchasers to the sale.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Produce Auction Mart, 76, Sussex-street.

MONDAY, 15th February.
To Watch and Clock Makers and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Mr. Thomas Dawson, chronometer-maker, in consequence of his relinquishing the watch and clock making business, to sell by auction, on the premises, Lower George-street, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his stock-in-trade.
Full particulars in a future issue.

FRIDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock,
2 lots of Hunter River horses
1 ditto Wollongong ditto
A handsome bay Arab stallion
A powerful coaching ditto
Several draught horses
And the usual number of other horses.

Pair Bay Carriage Horses
Barouche, Harness, &c.
Well known Weight Carrier.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from the Hon. W. Bradley (in consequence of that gentleman's departure for England), to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An exceedingly handsome pair of bay carriage horses, equally good in single and double harness, stylish in appearance, and wholly without fault
London built barouche, in excellent condition
Set of silver-mounted harness
Side saddle, hunting saddle, &c. Also,
Mr. Bradley's well-known chesnut hackney, an exceedingly fine weighty carrier, and a perfect gig horse.

Glebe Road.
Brick-built House—4 Rooms, Kitchen, &c.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at their Rooms, 284, George-street, at half-past 11 o'clock,
A comfortable brick-built house, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, &c.; a frontage to Glebe Road, 20 x 120 feet, near the Currency Lass.
Title, the best.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Red Baltic Deals.
11 to 19½ inches wide,
17 to 25 feet long.
Just landed, ex Redan.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Architects, Contractors, Shipbuilders, &c.

Circular Wharf, MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Circular Quay, on MONDAY, 15th February, at a quarter to 3 o'clock,
A very superior parcel of genuine red Baltic deals, just landed, ex Redan, of the following dimensions
Red Baltic deals, 11 x 3; lengths, 12 to 24 feet
Ditto ditto, 11 inches wide, lengths 17 to 45 ditto
Ditto ditto, 11½ ditto, ditto 23 to 42 ditto
Ditto ditto, 12 ditto, ditto 12 to 41 ditto
Ditto ditto, 12½ ditto, ditto 10 to 19 ditto
Ditto ditto, 13 ditto, ditto 10 to 20 feet
Ditto ditto, 13½ ditto, ditto 12 to 20 ditto
Ditto ditto, 14 ditto, ditto 10 to 19 ditto
Ditto ditto, 14½ ditto, ditto 13 to 25 ditto
Ditto ditto, 15 ditto, ditto 12 to 19 ditto
Ditto ditto, 15½ ditto, ditto 11 to 18 ditto
Ditto ditto, 16 ditto, ditto 13 to 21 ditto
Ditto ditto, 16½ ditto, ditto 12 to 20 ditto
Ditto ditto, 17 ditto, ditto 14 to 19 ditto
Ditto ditto, 19 ditto, ditto 12 to 18 ditto
Ditto ditto, 19½ ditto, ditto 13 to 17 ditto
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Valuable City Property, situate in Princes-street, being one Dwelling-house with Shop, and Three Dwelling-houses adjoining, with frontages of 14 feet each to Princes-street, good yards, water laid on.
For Sale by Auction, on MONDAY, 15th February.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 15th February, at half-past 12 o'clock,
Those four very desirable, new, substantially built, and well finished dwelling-houses, containing as follows—
No. 1, shop, three rooms, kitchen, and store-room.
Nos. 2, 3, and 4, four rooms, kitchen, and store-room.
They have all balconies (at the back) to each of the stories, and yards 30 feet, more or less; are built of brick on stone foundations, with shingled roofs, and were all painted throughout within the last three months.
Water laid on to each.
They are all now in the occupation of respectable tenants at a rental of 30s. per week each.
Plan on view, and all necessary information obtainable at the auctioneers' offices Pitt and O'Connell streets.
Terms, liberal; declared at sale.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale of the Entire Cargo ex Postillion, from Amsterdam.

Days of Sale, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 18th and 19th February.
The cargo consists of the undermentioned choice goods, which have been selected with great judgment and care expressly for the Australian colonies, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder without the least reserve, viz.,
Gin, in case and bulk
Claret, in case
Still Hock of the first quality
Sparkling ditto ditto ditto
Sparkling Moselle ditto ditto
Effervescing Lemonade
Seltzer Water, assorted sizes
Bitters
Vinegar, Pale and Dark
Hops, 1857
Oatmeal
Chicory
Cheese
Maccaroni
Cod Fish
Coarse and Fine Salt
Colza Oil
White Lead
Marble Mantelpieces
Ditto Slabs
Clay Pipes
Muskets, in variety.
Also—
1000 Bags of the Best Danish Oats.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 18th and 19th February instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock prompt,
The entire cargo of the Postillion, from Amsterdam, as follows—
On THURSDAY, 18th February.
GROCERIES, &c., viz.,
150 cases Edam cheese
125 ditto loaf cheese (imitation Wiltshire)
200 Gouda cheese
100 bales hops, 1857
20 cases chicory, in tins
75 barrels pearl barley
30 ditto oatmeal
91 cases maccaroni
20 hogsheads vinegar
50 barrels cod fish
150 half-barrels ditto
238 bags coarse St. Ube's salt
67 cases clay pipes
100 cases Colza oil
100 drums white lead
250 boxes window glass
15 cases marble mantel-pieces and statuettes
24 ditto marble slabs for washstands
2 ditto muskets, and
1000 bags best Danish oats, &c., &c.
Also, ex late arrivals, sundry parcels of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., comprising
Fine stoved Liverpool salt
Refined loaf sugar, in hogsheads
Arrowroot, pearl sago
Coleman's mustard, starch, and blue
Salad oils, sauces, assorted, half-pints
Jams and jellies, marmalade
Bottled fruits, pickles
Worcester sauce
Robinson's patent groats
Oysters and salmon, 1 lb. and 2 lbs.
Currants, almonds
Sugar-cured hams
Coffee, rice
Congou tea, &c., &c.

And on FRIDAY, 19th February,
WINES, SPIRITS, &c., &c., as follows.
Ex Postillion.
1000 cases, crowing cock brand, geneva
500 ditto, crown brand, ditto
15 hogsheads JDKZ geneva
15 ditto, key brand, ditto
100 hampers champagne, first brands
98 cases ditto, ditto
100 cases St. Julien claret
100 cases Margaux ditto
175 ditto Rudesheimer hock
100 ditto, each 2 dozen, sparkling moselle
30 ditto effervescing lemonade
30 hampers seltzer water, quarts
100 ditto ditto, pints
20 cases bitters.
Also, ex other vessels—
Choice parcels of port and sherry wines
Cherry brandy
Ditto cordial
Stoughton bitters
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads
Vine-growers' ditto, ditto
Hennessy's ditto, ditto
Sazarack's ditto, ditto
Brandy, in cases, 1 dozen each, very superior
Rum, 10 o.p.
Strong ditto, 30 o.p.
Booth's No. 1, gin, in bulk and case
Evans, Hoare, and Co.'s old tom
Scotch whisky, in bulk and case
Islay malt ditto
Draught and bottled beers, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Highly important to Grocers, Tea Dealers, Country Buyers, and others.
Auction Sale—TUESDAY, 16th February.
The entire cargo of the Afrika, from Hongkong, consisting of 10,000 Packages of
Congou Tea
Hysonskin ditto
Gunpowder ditto
Young Hyson ditto, and
Yellow Sugar.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Prost, Kohler, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Phillip-street, opposite the Water Police Office, on TUESDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock prompt, on account of whom it may concern,
A large portion of the abovenamed cargo of
Congou teas
Hysonskin ditto
Gunpowder ditto
Young Hyson ditto, and
Yellow Sugar,
More or less damaged by sea water.
After which will be sold, the balance or sound portion of the cargo.
Full particulars of the different quantities, &c., will appear in a future issue.

POSTPONEMENT of Sale of Horses and Farming Stock, the property of J. H. Atkinson, Esq., Collingwood.
The sale of the horses, farming stock, &c., at Collingwood, advertised for the 15th instant, is unavoidably postponed for the present.
S. C. BURT and CO., Auctioneers.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

☞ TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, the 16th instant.
Straw Bonnets
Straw and Leghorn Hats.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
8 cases of the above goods, comprising
Women's geneva whole
G. and M. geneva improved
Men's curled leghorn hats, D.B.
G. and M. patents
G. and M. figured straws
Infants' rice patents
Girls' and maids' improved
Women's ditto
Children's improved
Women's patent, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY (Friday).

SALES—THIS DAY.—
Survey instruments
Fancy goods
Stationery
Perfumery
Jewellery
Portemonnaies
Framed engravings
Oil Paintings
Picture Framing, &c.
CHATTO and HUGHES.

THIS DAY.
To Surveyors and others.
Surveying Instruments.

CHATTO and HUGHES would direct the attention of Surveyors, &c., to some new and very complete surveying instruments, marked with the BO brand, and sold by order of the Surveyor-General.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 12th February.
Jewellery
Watches.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock
Gold pencil cases
Silver ditto ditto
Gold and silver watches
Chains, guards
Rings
Office dials, &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday.
Surveying Instruments.
By order and on account of the Surveyor-General.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
4 new plane tables, with Board of Ordnance mark
4 ditto ditto ditto, superior ditto.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, the 12th instant.
Framed Engravings
Oil Paintings
Picture Framings, &c.
☞ To close an account.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An assortment of the above, comprising

Village Festival	Sabbath Day
Heart's Resolve	Out for a Day
Queen and Princesses	Ruth and Rebecca
White and Red Rose	Sanctuary
Wounded Hound	Last Supper
Saturday Night	Marriage and Coronation
Waterloo Heroes	Cover Hacks
The "Combat"	Death of the Stag
Angel's Whisper	Cricketers
Chess, Dreams	Halt
Ambuscade, the Rifles	Mutual Generosity
Bridge of "Trakir"	The "Alma"
Wounded Chasseur	Highland Rescue
Victoria and Albert	Victoria in France
Prince of Wales	Cossacks
Relievo Engravings	Highland Charge

Picture frames, in gold and rosewood.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 12th February.
Portemonnaies, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of
Superior portemonnaies
Bags, reticules
Neplus ultras
Blotting cases
Travelling desks, &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday.
Stereoscopes
Stereoscopic Views.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A very superior assortment of
Stereoscopic views
Stereoscopes.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 12th February.
Fancy Goods, Stationery, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ivory pencils
Portemonnaies
Sketching books
Opera glasses
Letter paper
Address cards
Valentines, in great variety
Book markers, envelopes
Snuff boxes, canes
Diamond diaries
Bill books
Gillott's pens
Illustrated note paper
Drawing paper
And a variety of sundries.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Sale.

AT THE MART, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the Messrs. MOORE will sell by auction,
English and geneva gold and silver watches
Office clocks
Men's mole trousers, doeskin shooting-coats
Satin vests, alpaca coats, regatta shirts
Men's wellington boots
Women's cashmere ditto
Lot harness, saddles, &c.
Terms, cash.

Water Coolers.
To Earthenware Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THIS DAY, February 12th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 cases water coolers.
Terms at sale.

Stock-in-Trade, Furniture, &c.,
Vine Tavern, Lower George-street.
To Furniture Dealers, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, on the Premises, Vine Tavern, Lower George-street, opposite to Owen's, on SATURDAY next, 13th February, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The stock-in-trade of the above establishment, consisting of
Wines, spirits, ale, porter, &c.
Furniture, tables, dining-room chairs
Sofas, beds and bedding, chests of drawers
Forms, cheffonier, &c.
Kitchen and bar utensils.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Furniture, &c.
In the Estate of the late J. Tindle,
By order of the Executors.

On WEDNESDAY next, February 17th, by
JOHN G. COHEN at the Bank Auction Rooms.
☞ Full particulars in Saturday's paper.

Without Reserve.
Worthington and Robinson's Ale.
To Wine Merchants and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, February 12th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
30 barrels Worthington and Robinson's ale, just landed.
Terms, Cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles George Robertson Baker, &c., Botany-street, Redfern.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms on MONDAY next, the 15th February, at 11 o'clock, precisely,
2 tons (more or less) flour
Bottled fruits, jams, pickles
Spices, pipes, tobacco, starch,
Confectionary, &c.
Household furniture
Baker's cart
An excellent horse and harness.
Also, the unexpired lease of the premises from the present time to June, 1860.
Terms, cash.

Earthenware and Chinaware.
Just landed, ex Dunedin.
Comprising a beautiful assortment.
To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, February 12th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Forty-two packages earthenware
Dessert services
Breakfast bowls and saucers, flowing blue and mulberry
Plates, dishes
Ewers and basins, printed and white
Chambers, pudding bowls, ditto
Covered dishes, willow, 10 inch
Dinner, pie, and cheese plates, flowing blue
Dishes to match
White and gold china
Jugs, assorted. Also,
Stone china spirit barrels, 3 gallons, elegantly gilt. Variety of colours and gold lettered, old tom, Jamaica rum, brandy, &c., enamelled and hooped.
The above articles are now in use in all parts of the world for taverns and hotels.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY'S Sale of Horses, at 2 o'clock.

To be sold by auction by
MR. S. WOOLLER, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock sharp.
By order of a Gentleman.
25 young horses, just arrived from the country. Among them are some first-class cart horses that will pull a ton up any hill in Sydney, warranted
4 first-class saddle horses, warranted sound
2 excellent gig horses, subject to trial
Horses and carts, drays, spring-carts, saddles and harness, &c., &c.
N.B.—No half-crowns charged at this Repository.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale Day.

At the Commercial Chambers, opposite the Sydney Exchange, Pitt and Bridge streets.

GEORGE F. BAKER will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Commercial Chambers, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned desirable properties, suitable for boarding schools, surgeons, mechanics, gardeners, labourers, &c.
LOT 1.—A genteel and commodious residence, of twelve rooms, excellent well of purest water, with every other possible convenience, together with five acres of land, part orchard and cleared paddock, only two miles from Ashfield station, adjoining Bexley Park—well suited for a school or surgeon.
LOT 2.—A cottage and 4½ acres of land, part under cultivation; good land and water; only seven miles from Sydney.
LOT 3.—The remaining portion of the Undercliff Estate, one to ten acre allotments, close to Cook's River; capital cultivation land. This is the land for mechanics who do not like to pay Sydney rents.
LOT 4.—Allotments, with frontages to Lane Cove River; farms and building sites, Burns Bay, Lane Cove.
Many other properties will be offered at the regular sale day. Parties are invited to inspect plans at the Auction Mart, and gain every information, Commercial Chambers, Pitt-street.
N.B.—Parties wishing their properties tried in the market, on the regular sale day, are requested to send in their orders by WEDNESDAY in every week, to give time for advertisements.

Sugar.
The Fernand's Cargo, from Mauritius.
4907 Bags Bright Counter and Ration Sugar.

Notice to the Trade and Speculators.
Unreserved Sale.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importer, D. N. Joubert, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The entire of the above vessel's cargo, of the brightest Mauritius sugar,
Shanfield over NJ—No. 1,
205 bags bright yellow counter sugar.
Triolet over NJ—2,
317 ditto ditto ditto.
Deep River over NJ—3,
1000 ditto ditto ditto.
Bamboos over NJ—4,
125 ditto ditto ditto.
Labourdonnais, Wiehe, and Co. over S&C T
300 ditto ditto ditto.
Belle Vue Diore over S&C—4,
245 ditto ditto ditto.
Riviere Noire Geneve over S&C S,
332 ditto ditto ditto.
V&H—Garreau Bean Bois over S&C c,
150 ditto bright crystal ditto.
Trianon, Bellim, and Harel over S&C,
500 ditto fine white ditto ditto.
Bonne Mere & Petit S&C C,
97 ditto ditto.
Stanley Martindale,
F 13—152 ditto ditto.
Reunion Gravey,
F 12— 93 ditto ditto.
Mercer Agrements,
F 10—343 bags fine bright yellow counter sugar.
Labourdonnais,
F 14—300 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Caroline Biancard,
F 6— 91 ditto ditto ditto ditto
F 8— 34 ditto ditto ditto ditto
F 7— 66 ditto ditto ditto ditto
F 3— 58 ditto ditto ditto ditto
F 5— 24 ditto ditto ditto ditto
F 2— 67 ditto ditto ditto ditto
F 4— 33 ditto rich brown ration ditto.
H Coure Beauplan,
F 9— 90 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Beauplan,
F 1—229 ditto large grain yellow ditto.
Grand Garde Maingard,
F 11— 53 ditto ditto ditto.
The auctioneers request a full attendance of country buyers, the trade, and speculators—the whole of the above very superior counter sugars being for positive sale without reserve.
Terms at sale.

100 Head of the A. A. Company's Horses, Ponies, and Mules.

DODDS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Sale Yards, East Maitland, at 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 19th February,
100 head of well bred horses, fancy ponies, mules, and
The handsome pony stallion "Young Beppo," 3 years old, cream colour.
This is a draft of handsome well-bred horses and fancy ponies and mules, the property of the Australian Agricultural Company, and furnishes a good opportunity for parties requiring superior horses for saddle purposes.
Terms, cash.

Menangle.
40 Head of Horses, and 30 Head of Cows and Heifers for Sale, on MONDAY, February 22nd.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mr. George Tabor, to sell by public auction, at Mr. M'Cartayne's Public-house, Menangle, on MONDAY, February 22nd,
40 head of horses, classed as follows: Four head broken in to harness, five head of good strong colts, the remainder are mares and fillies. A very choice lot, and were got by that well-known horse Young Clincher. Also, 30 head of cows and heifers; all well-bred, are remarkably quiet, being milkers calfs.
Terms at sale.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Positive and Unreserved Sale of Horses, Heifers, and Steers At Campbelltown.

On MONDAY next, February 15th.

MR. JOHN SHAE has received instructions from Mr. Lee, of Park Hall, near Appin, to sell by public auction, at the Yards, opposite Mr. Michael Byrnes, public-house, Campbelltown, on MONDAY next, February 15th, at 12 o'clock, noon,
60 head of young stock, the greater portion of which are heifers, two years old, and are well suited for the New Zealand Market. The whole will and must be sold, as the whole of the grass on their run has been destroyed by fire.
Also, 15 head of horse stock, a mixed lot, and a very good sort.
Terms at sale.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

Dundullimal, on the Macquarie River, two miles and a half from Dubbo.

In March, 1858, will be sold by auction (if not previously disposed of by private bargain).

THE DUNDULLIMAL HOUSE, Furnished, with the 200 acres of purchased land on which it stands, and also
The Dundullimal Run, of about 25,000 acres
The Bickenbeenie Run, of about 23,000 acres
The Mounul Run, of about 37,000 acres
About 3000 sheep
About 700 head of cattle
About 20 horses
Stores, implements, drays, working bullocks, &c.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 10th February, 1858.

Stephens v. Robinson.

ON FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at noon, at the residence of the defendant, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold, a quantity of household furniture, unless this judgment be satisfied.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR

THERE is a slight improvement to note in the Wool market this day. Competition has been brisker, and where the lots have been unreserved and in fair condition, an improvement of a halfpenny per lb. has been established; still any advance is altogether speculative, and many are holding over for the arrival of the mail before determining whether to ship or sell.

TALLOW is in better demand, and enquiries are made for shipping parcels at a price which will not induce boiling. Station parcels have been sold to the trade at better prices than have been obtained for some weeks.

SHEEPSKINS continue in demand, and the market has left off firm.

HIDES of all descriptions have gone off freely during the past week. Shipping parcels are much wanted and tanners from the country have taken several parcels of heavy and well-cured.

FREIGHTS to London—
Wool, 1d. to 1¼d. per lb.
Hides, 25s. to 30s. per ton
Tallow, 50s. to 60s. per ton
Oil, 60s. to 70s. per tun
Gold, ½ per cent. by sailing vessels, ¾ ditto by steamer.
Exchange on London—Bank drafts, ¼ per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.
Private bills (with produce hypothecated), 1 per cent. discount, at 60 days' sight if drawn against wool, tallow, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 9	to	1 10½
Fair to good	1 6		1 8½
Low to middling	1 3½		1 6
Grease	0 8		0 11½
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0 6		1 3½
Handwashed	1 0		1 7
Scoured	1 8		2 1
TALLOW.			
Beef	£35 10 0	to	£38 10 0
Station tallow	30 0 0		43 0 0
Hides, each	0 4 0		0 16 0
Sheepskins, per lb.	0 0 5		0 0 9½

Pitt-street, 11th February. MORT and Co., brokers.

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.—Tare actual; draft 1lb. per cwt. and no other allowance.—Wool: Mixed, EN, 1 bale at 9d; handwashed, Ifield, 8 at 23d; broken and pieces, LU, 3 at 16½d; fleece, BC 16 at 21d; scoured, W&C, 2 at 26d; fleece, EH, 11 at 22¼d; ditto, BB, 7 at 18d; clippings, AR, 1 at 12½d; black, PB, 1 at 11d; grease, ISH, 6 at 13½d; fleece, JSover diamond, 10 at 22d; clippings, EH, 1 at 15d; broken, EH, 1 at 18d; fleece, Wa 8s, 1 at 21½d; ditto, JE, 11 at 21d; ditto, PB, 19 at 20½d; ditto, IT, 5 at 22¼d; ditto, BH, 19 at 23d; NZ (damaged), WD, 1 at 10½d; mixed, ..., 1 at 12d; fleece, WJP, 1 at 15¼; grease, EUR, 2 at 11¼d; fleece, B over 1, 8 at 20¼d; fleece, ..., 2 at 20¼d; grease, RR, ... at 12½d; mixed, B over 1, 1 at 14½d; clippings, WN, 1 at 9¼d; New Zealand, FF, 2 at 9½d; mixed, HP conjoined, 1 at 17½d; handwashed, IWB in diamond, 1 at 17½d; broken and clip, B over 1, 1 at 14½d; fleece, B in diamond, 3 at 1...d; locks and skins, HF, 1 at 9½d; BH, 1 at 19½d; 1 bag at 13½d. Sheepskins: Lot at 9¼d, ditto at 9¼d; AR, 3 bundles at 9¼d, 12 ditto at 4½d, 7 bales at 9¼d; SS, 2 at 9¼d, 1 lot 8½d, 4 bundles at 9½d, 7 bundles at 9 d, lot at 9¼d, lot at 9½d, lot pelts at 2½d; B over 1, 1 bale at 9½d, 1 bale at 9½d, lot at 9¼d, 3 bundles pelts at 3d, 1 bundle at 8½d, lot at 9¼d, lot at 6½d, lot at 9½d, lot at 8d, lot at 9½d. Tallow: 5 casks at 37s, 1 at 41s 3d, 1 at 41s, 2 at 37s, 1 at 36s, 2 at 32s. Hides: 11 at 8s 9d, 4 at 5s 9d, 47 at 14s 9d, 9 at 8s 3d, 13 at 9s 9d, 19 at 14s 3d, 17 at 11s, 15 at 8s 6d, 26 at 14s, 35 at 6s 6d, 2 at 8s, lot at 3s 6d, 43 at 9s, 10 at 8s 6d, 8 at 8s, 9 at 7s 6d, 46 at 7s 3d, 47 at 16s, 8 at 8s 6d, 1 calfskin at 1s. Horns: Lot at 39s, lot at 43s 9d. Shank Bones: Lot at £9 5s. Hair: 2 bags at 5½d.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 6.

HAY MARKET.—The demand has been brisk throughout the week, and supplies readily taken up, at advanced prices. We quote: Best hay, £7 to £7 10s; second class, £5 10s to £6 10s; straw, £5 to £6 per ton. Number of loads at market, 406.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.—The flour market has been rather firmer during the past week, but sales have been confined to small lots, chiefly of favourite Adelaide brands, for which as high as £16 per ton has been paid. This rate, cannot, however, be considered as a ruling one—best country brands having been worked off at from £14 to £14 10s per ton. The quantity of Tasmanian flour in the market is of too light an amount at present to affect markets. American barrel flour has been within the last few days pressed on the market, and a sale of 3000 barrels Gallego is reported to-day at 33s 6d per barrel. Wheat continues in light inquiry; as yet no quantities of any consideration are offering, and however desirous millers may be of purchasing, they hold off for the present. Oats have again declined in price; arrivals have been excessive. By auction large sales of Californian have been made at 5s. 10d. per bushel. Scotch and Irish can be bought at 5s., whilst Danish and Russian can be bought under that price. The parcel ex Minister Thorbecke sold by auction at 4s. 11d. per bushel. New oats, of colonial (Victorian) growth are in the market, but as yet the quantity offering is small, and the prices asked too high to be a guidance for market prices. Barley has been saleable for seed, and new parcels have been inquired for. That ex Ann and Jane has changed hands at 4s. 7d. per bushel. Bran has met with steady demand, and clean sweet parcels of late arrival have found buyers at 2s. 3d. per bushel. Grain continues to sell steadily at £10 10s. to £11 per ton, at which prices stocks are moving off into consumption. Rice—The attempt to rally the price of this article has failed. Holders are apparently firm in their demand of £19 to £21., but sales are effecting at £17 10s. to £19, which, considering the heavy stocks on hand, may be regarded as full rates. At the Mills, the trade report of the week shows a somewhat slack demand; prices have, however, been maintained, and the following are quotations:—Fine flour, £15; seconds, £13 to £14; Chilian, £14; Haxall, £19; bran, 2s. 4d; wheat, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel.

LIVE STOCK.—Fat Cattle.—The demand has been good throughout the week, and the supply, though not large, has been generally of good quality, and has consequently procured higher prices, and good beef may be quoted at 22s 6d to 25s per 100lbs. Messrs. Power and Rutherford sold a lot of only middling quality at £7 a head. Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report having sold fat cattle, 240 head prime beasts—bullocks, from £6 15s to £10; heifers, from £6 to £7 5s; and a small lot of very indifferent sorts, bullocks at £7 10s, cows from £3 10s to £4 5s. Working bullocks, in good condition, are in good demand. Mr. W. W. Treacy reports the sale of six team, with drays, at an average rate of £85. Messrs. Row and Co. report sales at £20 per pair for middling condition. Messrs. Dougharty and Co. announce same rates, and Messrs. Loban and Co. acquaint us of sales of several teams at prices averaging £19 per pair. Store cattle have not been much inquired for of late; from the reports, however, of the rains having been severe and general, and quite sufficient to allay all fears of extension of bush fires, a better demand is looked for. Calves—The supply has been quite adequate to all requirements, and prices have consequently rather declined. Messrs. Power and Rutherford sold a lot of good quality at from 50s to 57s 6d, and an inferior lot, at from 29s to 4..s each. Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. also report sales of a lot at 40s each. Fat sheep.—The supply at market has been large, but as the greater portion offered for sale were of inferior description, really good sorts were readily disposed of. Messrs. Power and Rutherford sold good wethers at 16s 6d to 17s 6d; inferior, 15s to 16s; prime ewes, 15s; and inferior, from 13s to 14s each. Messrs. D. Campbell and Co. report having sold a flock of good quality wethers at 17s, and ewes at 14s 6d to 15s each. Lambs are decreasing in demand, and the supply at market being quite equal to requirements, prices declined, 12s to 14s each being the rates for really good. A lot of fair quality were disposed of by Messrs. D. Campbell and Co. for 12s 6d each. Store sheep are in very fair inquiry, prices depending, of course, on condition, station, quantity, &c. Messrs Power and Rutherford report having sold 7,000 good wethers in good condition at 14s each.

HORSE MARKET.—The business in this trade has been somewhat slack this week, partly no doubt occasioned by the weather, but more so probably by the scarcity of really good stock brought forward. The comparatively few really good horses brought forward sold readily, and commanded fair rates but unbroken stock have been in light demand, even at reduced prices. Mr. W. W. Treacy reports having sold heavy draught horses at from £35 to £60 each; light harness horses and hacks about £10 to £44 per head. Messrs. J. L. Loban and Co. advise us of sales of heavy draught horses at from 45 guineas to £62, and light harness horses at from £25 to £40 each. Messrs. Row and Co. also report sales of a mob of 35 colts and fillies, at from £7 to £20; another lot at from £6 to £28; and a third, 20 in one lot, at £12, and 20 at from £8 to £26. They also sold 9 horses, of a light description, from Launceston, at £30, £24, £22 10s, £32, £28 10s, £24, £20, £26, £30 10s. Messrs. Dougharty and Co. announce having disposed of 20 hacks, at an average of £21; 100 head colts and fillies, very low, at £7 each; and draught horses at from £25 to £60.

RETAIL MARKET.—Butchers' Meat—Beef, 5d to 8d per lb; mutton, 5d to 6d ditto; veal, 9d to 10d ditto; pork, 10d to 1s ditto. Poultry—Turkeys, 15s to 20s each; geese, 20s to 21s per pair, ducks, 9s to 12s ditto; fowls, 8s to 10s per couple; rabbits, 6s to 9s per brace, Dairy Produce—Butter, fresh, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per lb; eggs, 3s to 4s per dozen; milk, 1s per quart. Bread—The 4-lb loaf, 9d to 11d.

WOOL, TALLOW, &c.—These articles continue in reality in abeyance until home advices by the next mail afford information of their actual position and value in the European market; pending this, the usual public sales have, with judgment, been suspended, and prices are consequently nominal, although a few private sales of wool and tallow are reported, but of insufficient amount to influence the market.

WESTERN MARKET.—The following are the prices realised in the market this morning: Vegetables—Beans, kidney, 7d per lb.; beet, 1s per dozen bunches; bouquets, 8s to 9s. per dozen; cabbages, 3s to 1 s per dozen; carrots, 2s 6d to 3s per dozen bunches; cress, water, 1s 6d per dozen bundles; cucumbers, prickly, 2s to 3s per dozen; cucumbers, long spine, 5s to 9s per dozen; lavender, 3s per dozen bunches; leek, 1s 6d per dozen bunches; lettuces, 2s 6d per dozen; majoram, 1s per dozen bunches; mint, 1s per dozen bunches; onions, dried, 13s to 14s per cwt.; onions, green, 1s to 1s 3d per dozen bunches; parsley, 2s per dozen bunches; parsnips, 3s to 3s 6d per dozen bunches; peas, 6d to 7d per quart; potatoes, 9s to 10s per cwt.; pumpkins, 1s 6d to 2s 6d each; radish, 2s 6d per dozen bunches; rhubarb, 2s 6d to 4s per dozen bunches; sage, 1s per dozen bunches; thyme, 1s per dozen bunches; turnips, 3s 6d to 4s per dozen bunches; tomatoes, 6d per lb. Fruits.—Almonds, 9d per lb.; apples, 4d to 5d per lb.; figs, 2s per dozen; melons, water, 10s per dozen; peaches, 1s to 2s 6d per dozen; pears, 6d to 9d per lb.; plums, 4d to 7d per lb. Dairy Produce.—Butter, 2s 4d per lb.; eggs, 3s to 3s 6d per dozen; geese, 11s to 15s per pair; hens, 6s to 7s per pair; sucking pigs, 14s each; rabbits, 4s to 5s per pair.

NEW ZEALAND MARKETS.

AUCKLAND, JANUARY 28.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Mills: Fletcher and Solomon's prices are flour fine, £18; second £14 per ton, bran 1s 3d, wheat 6s, maize 6s to 6s 6d, potatoes £5 according to quality. Messrs. Thornton, Smith, and Firth: Flour, fine, £18; second quality £15 per ton, sharps £8, bran 1s 3d, wheat 7s to 8s. Mr. Coolahan. Biscuit, captain's, £ 9s, cabin £1 6s, pilot £1 4s, ship £1 1s, picnic 1s per lb, wine biscuit 10d, briers 2s, lemon drops 1s. bread 6½ per 2 lb loaf. Building Materials: Kauri timber boards and scantling 20s per 100 feet, tongued and grooved 27s, shingles 15s to 16s, palings 15s, bricks £4 10s, posts and rails £3 5s.

RETAIL PRICES.—Potatoes 10s per cwt., onions 3d per lb., hay 5s to 6s, straw 3s per cwt., bacon and hams 10d to 1s 1d per lb., eggs 1s per dozen, butter and cheese 1s per lb., lard 8d to 9d per lb., salt fish in pickle 4d per lb., smoked mullet 5s per dozen, maize 7s, oats 7s to 10s, bran 1s 6d, horse beans 15s, flour 22s per cwt.; butcher's meat—beef 5d to 6d, mutton 6d to 7d, pork 6d, potatoes, new, 2d per lb.

THE CHINESE have proved too artful to be entrapped into paying the tax for residence in the colony. The Act is likely, indeed, to become a dead letter. Mr. Ebden stated last night that £2107 had been obtained under the Act, but latterly the Chinese, to avoid paying the £6 tax, commenced going in strongly for naturalization letters, which cost them only a guinea. Of course, the House laughed heartily at the clever dodge by which they had been outwitted by the innocent Asiatics—so innocent that they require "protectors" against European imposture. Mr. Ebden complained that difficulty was experienced in collecting the tax, owing to several clauses having been struck out of the bill.—*Melbourne Herald.*

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTHS.—The wife of a respectable publican in George street North gave birth a few days ago to her *fourth child within eighteen months.* The little family is healthy and strong, and consists of three girls and a boy.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

MESSRS. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool offered was about 209 bales. Some of the lots of superior wool caused some competition, and were sold at an improvement of ½d. per lb. on last week's prices. Buyers, however, continue, in the absence of the English mail, to exercise caution in their purchases, and consequently several lots were withdrawn. The following are the rates realised for the lots sold: Fleece, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 11d; handwashed, 1s 5½d. to 1s. 11d.; grease, 11½d. to 1s. 1½d.; scoured, 2s. 2d.; mixed, 1s. to 1s. 5½d.

SHEEPSKINS are in request, and about 3431 brought from 4¾d. to 9¾d. per lb.; pelts, 2¾d. to 3d.

TALLOW.—A very small quantity was offered to-day, but there is a decided improvement in prices; 12 casks were sold at from 32s. to 43s.

HIDES are a trifle firmer, and good heavy hides are more in demand. Over 300 were sold at from 3s. 6d. to 14s. 9d.; a lot of horns brought 39s. to 43s. 9d., and shank bones, £9 5s.

We have English news via Melbourne to the 28th of November. Consols were firmer, and had advanced to 91 to 91⅛ for money, and 91⅝ to ⅞ for the account. In the Stock Exchange money was easier, and could be had on call at 5 per cent. From the Money Article of the *Times* of the 28th of November we take the following:—

Although at the present moment the amount of note circulation in the hands of the general public is within the total authorized by the Act of 1844, it will be seen by the *Gazette* return published this evening that when that return was made up on Wednesday there was an outstanding excess of £81,160. It is to be remarked, moreover, that, strictly speaking, there is still an infringement to the original amount of £2,000,000. It is only by treating the reserve of £4,918,840, held in the banking department as if it were not a public issue, that the idea is created of the over issue having been retrieved. But this reserve is as much an issue as any of the notes held in the till of any of the other banks of the country. The Bank of England as a bank has no more to do with the operations of the issue department than any private individual. It has only to attend to its own wants and to keep an adequate reserve, such as any other banker would keep, to meet its liabilities. By confounding the operations of the two departments the public are liable to be led into great confusion, and it is much to be desired that a separation should henceforth be contrived, so as to render them as distinct in appearance as they are in reality.

The funds to-day have again shown extreme buoyancy, and a further rise of a half per cent. has been established. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 90⅝ to ¾, were first quoted 90¾ to 91. They then receded to 90⅞, and subsequently remained for some time at 90⅞ to 91. In the afternoon there was a general disposition to buy, and a rapid movement took place to 91⅛ to ¼, from which there was no reaction, the market closing with a very firm appearance. For the new account on the 8th of January the last price was 91⅞ to ¼, or 90⅞ to ¾ ex dividend. Bank Stock left off at 214 to 216; and Reduced and New Three per Cents., 9¼ to ⅛. India Stock was in increased demand, owing to the announcement that the Government is henceforth to be exclusively in the hands of the Crown, and the quotation was 216 to 219. India Bonds closed at 40s to 30s discount; and Exchequer-bills, 5s discount to par, the latter being largely bought by persons having money to dispose of for short periods.

It is stated that the Government will not bring forward any financial measures until February. All questions regarding a funding of Exchequer-bills, or a loan in any shape, are therefore for the present set at rest.

In the Stock-Exchange money is still abundantly offered at 5 per cent. At the Bank there was less demand than yesterday, although the applications continue heavy. In the discount-market the tendency to a restoration of confidence, which was checked by the failure of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, is again manifesting itself, and the absence of further suspensions in London, coupled with the hope of a resumption on the part of one or two of the houses that have lately stopped, is exercising a favourable influence.

The influx of gold at the Bank steadily continues, and a further total of £30,000, consisting chiefly of Turkish, Italian, French, and Russian coin, was taken there to-day. Sovereigns from Scotland and elsewhere also come in gradually.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 67 francs 20 cents for money, and 67 francs 10 cents for the end of the month, showing a reaction from the improvement of a quarter per cent. which took place yesterday.

The Hamburg letters to-day mention the failure of Messrs. Levin Hertz Sohne, a very old and respectable mercantile firm.

The directors of the Indus Steam Flotilla in connection with the Scinde Railway Company have issued their prospectus. The capital is £250,000, and carries a guarantee granted by the India Company of 5 per cent., the shareholders being entitled to all surplus profits after repayment of any sums which the India-house in fulfilment of this guarantee may have been called upon to disburse. Previously to that time the surplus profits will be equally divided between the Company and the India-house. The navigation is to be by steamers from Hydrabad, the upper terminus of the Scinde Railway, to Mooltan, the lower terminus of the Punjab Railway, a distance of 570 miles, and the traffic commanded will be that of the richest portions of the Punjab and the adjoining provinces.

The advices from New York to-day are very satisfactory, the accounts from this side, which were to the 31st of October and included the fall of Delhi, having proved unexpectedly favourable. They were also accompanied by £205,000 in gold. The great pressure here had not then been experienced, and the stoppage of Messrs. Dennistoun, and Messrs. Naylor, Vickers, and Co., and the Western of Scotland and City of Glasgow banks may subsequently have produced a relapse. The possibility of the suspension of Messrs. Dennistoun and of the Western Bank of Scotland seems, however, to have been contemplated. "The trouble with the Western Bank of Scotland," it is remarked by the *New York Times*, "will have a ... it have not been favourites with remitters for some time past." In the New York stock-market the average further advance in railway securities had been equal to at least 12 per cent. Erie had gone from 12½ to 16; New York Central, from 69 to 74; Illinois Central, from 87½ to 94; Reading, from 35½ to 39½; Michigan Central, from 49 to 59; Panama, from 77 to 85½; and Michigan Southern, from 15⅝ to 19⅞. One writer, remarkable for the general prudence of his views, observes, "I am afraid the suspension of the Borough Bank of Liverpool will cause the suspension of Dennistoun, and that this month will be a bad one in England. After this month payments will run off very fast, and people are now beginning to remit again. The worst is over on this side, whatever failures may take place in Europe." It is likewise mentioned that the internal exchanges were all improving, that produce was coming forward more freely, and that negotiations could now be effected with New Orleans, so that cotton could be sold, and debts thus be collected from the South. All the city banks in New York had regained a strong position, and arrangements were in progress with the country banks of the State for a joint and early resumption. "Money," it is added, "will be very cheap here this winter, as every one is getting out of debt as fast as possible, and hardly any one has courage to make new engagements."

The colonial produce markets during the week have been wholly without animation, the additional mercantile failures and the sustained rate of discount rendering buyers extremely cautious. There seems to be some partial revival of inquiry for a few of the articles which have recently suffered the most severe depression, but the transactions generally are still unimportant. The more favourable nature of the American advices to-day, and the reduction in the rates of the Bank of France, have to a certain extent restored confidence. Consumers have paid fully former quotations for good grocery sugar, which commands a steady sale; but brown and soft date kinds have been parted with at a further decline of 1s to 1s 6d, the improvement of 3s to 4s from the lowest point having been nearly lost. To-day there was generally rather a better tone. In coffee there have been few transactions, and the moderate quantity of plantation Ceylon brought forward was disposed of at slightly lower rates. Some time must elapse before arrivals of the new crop can take place. In tea there has been scarcely any general business, but at the public sales on Thursday a fair proportion, considering the prevailing dulness, was realised, consisting chiefly of the sorts submitted without reserve. In common congou there is nothing offering, except for cash at 11¾d. per lb. Quotations of rice have reached an unusually low point, and there appears rather more disposition to make purchases, the cash sales shewing a decline of 4s to 4s 6d compared with the rates paid at one time last month. Cargo kinds have been realised at 7s to 7s 6d per cwt. No alteration of importance has occurred in spice, the market being still influenced by arrivals from the United States. Saltpetre has been sold more freely at a further fall of 2s, viz., 38s to 39s per cwt. for good to fine, while several parcels for immediate payment have changed hands even at lower rates.

The quotations of the India and China exchanges to-day show no material variation. At Shanghai the rate was slightly more unfavourable for this country.

The Vectis arrived at Marseilles this morning with the India, China, and Australian (ex Emeu) mails, which were to leave for London at noon. They will therefore probably be received late to-morrow afternoon.

The arrangements for the resuscitation of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank are said to be proceeding favourably. The claims of the depositors amount to about £4..,000, and the consent has already been obtained as regards two-thirds of this total to the proposal for repayment in three instalments extending over eighteen months. The creditors for the remaining third reside in outlying districts, and a few days will be occupied in communicating with them. A severe scrutiny into the accounts is said to have been instituted, and to have resulted thus far in showing that the assets are fully worth the sums estimated by the directors. A statement has been made that the directors visited London on Wednesday to negociate a loan; but this was not the case, and they intimate that they will not take any such step until all the creditors shall have complied with the terms agreed to by the general body at the recent meeting.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. Bennoch, Twentyman, and Rigg, silk agents, whose suspension was announced on the 9th instant, was held to-day, when the following statement was submitted by Mr. Parrinton, the accountant:—Mr. Parrinton stated that Messrs. Bennoch and Co. did not intend to make any proposition, but to leave themselves entirely in the hands of their creditors. The firm commenced business in 1848, with a capital of £9110, which had gradually increased year after year, and on the 24th of December, 1856, there was a surplus of £48,248. The disaster was caused chiefly by the deterioration in value of the large quantities of silk in their hands, and by the suspension of the two houses of Reid and Co., of Derby, and Taylor and Co., of Coventry. Messrs. Bennoch had also agreed to take the property and satisfy the debts of Lovatt and Gould, of Leek, and had thus incurred liabilities to the amount of £33,884. The private property of the partners, except Mr. Rigg, shows a small surplus, and a letter was read, to the effect that Mrs. Bennoch would hand over to the creditors sixty shares in the Gas Consumers' Company, standing in her name, to help the liquidation of her husband's debts. Mr. Reed, the solicitor of the house, stated that since the balance-sheet has been made out the assets have depreciated 10 per cent. He suggested that the estate should be wound up under inspection, and that after payment of 8s. in the pound the inspectors should have power to deal with the remaining assets either by sale or by accepting a composition. It was ultimately resolved to carry out this plan, and a committee of inspection was appointed of four creditors.

Meetings were also held of creditors of Messrs. T. S. Reid and Co., of Derby, and Mr. John Taylor, of Coventry, houses connected with Messrs. Bennoch and Co., and whose failure has been brought about by the same causes, when a similar course was ordered to be pursued as in the case of Messrs. Bennoch. The liabilities of the two firms are stated to be £34,943 and £31,413 respectively.

With respect to the withholding of information regarding the proceedings of the meeting of creditors yesterday of Messrs. Edwards and Mettrie, the partners in that firm are anxious it should be distinctly understood there was not the smallest wish for concealment on their part, and that upon every transaction in their business they would readily give information to all who might desire it.

The *North British Daily Mail* announces the failure at Glasgow of Mr. A. Cruikshank, of Bridgend Corn-mills, for about £8000, and of the firm of J. and J. Wright, cotton brokers. It is feared that in the latter case the liabilities are considerable.

The Julia has arrived from Shanghai with 344,700 lbs. of tea, and 1821 bales of silk.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 25th of November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Public Deposits	£5,788,898	Increase	£305,117
Other Deposits	14,951,516	Increase	902,351
Rest	3,447,179	Increase	13,679
On the other side of the account:—			
Government Securities	£5,807,447	Decrease	597,687
Other Securities	3?,350,717	Increase	1,051,447
Notes unemployed	1,918,840	Increase	770,655

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,340,3.5, being a decrease of £66,105; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £7,263,672, showing an increase of £779,516 when compared with the preceding return.

The Bank has sold nearly £600,000 more of Government securities. The private securities now amount to £31,350,717, the increase in which is nearly balanced by the addition made to the private deposits on the other side of the account.

The latest quotations for Australian Securities on the London Stock Exchange are as follows: New South Wales Government Debentures, 94; Bank of Australasia, 78 to 80; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½ to 18; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 17½ to 18; Oriental Bank, 34 to 35; Union of Australia, 48 to 50; New, 6 to 7.

The *Evening Star*, of the 23rd of November, says:—

The Indus brings £16,000 from the East, of which £11,600 is in gold coin. The Australian gold, ex the Emeu, has been delivered. As the continental demand has almost ceased for the present, it is probable that not only the whole of this amount, £530,000, but those of the Persia and the Indus will be purchased by the Bank in the course of next week.

From the *Times* of the 28th of November we take the latest report of the state of trade at Manchester:—

Manchester, November 27.—Business continues at the same deadlock mentioned on Tuesday. No improvement is reported in any branch of the cotton trade, and the few sales made to-day could only be effected at the lowest and rather lower prices than those recently current. Messrs. Fraser, Son, and Co. report the decline during the last four weeks at 4½d to 6d per piece on 9ths printers madapollams; 9d to 1s on 9-8ths printers; 1s to 1s 6d on 9-8ths and 5-4ths plain and figured shirtings; 6d to 8d on jaconets; 9d to 1s on T-cloths; 9d to 1s 6d per piece on longcloths; ⅛d to ¼d per yard on domestics; and 2¼d to 3¼d per lb. on yarns. The decline on cotton is 2¼d to 3d per lb. In some kinds of yarn and cloth this is rather under the amount of depression, and the sales of to-day may be quoted at rather more.

The telegraphed commercial accounts from Calcutta by this mail speak favourably of the market for cotton goods, more particularly as regards yarns, but they have not yet led to much business.

This being the last Friday in the month and the general pay-day in the Manchester trade, some anxiety was felt to see how accounts were met, and it is satisfactory to state that, though payments have not been met with the promptitude usual in some cases, yet generally they have been better met than was expected.

The same journal gives the subjoined trade report:—

Friday Evening.

Sugar.—There is more confidence to-day in the market, and sugar has been greatly in demand. The transactions have been large, and prices above those ruling in the earlier part of the week, and holders are not quite such willing sellers as before. The transactions on the spot amount to 1000 hogsheads West India, making 3012 for the week; 150 hogsheads Cuba, of direct and indirect import, at 31s 6d to 37s; 2500 boxes Havannah, browns 35s to 36s 6d, yellow 38s to 41s; 160 hogsheads Porto Rico, at 40s; and at auction 3523 bags Bengal dates, Dummas at 29s to 30s. Garputta 37s to 40s 6d; and 1566 bags Manila unclayed, 32s to 32s 6d per cwt. A floating cargo of Havannah, No. 10½, consisting of 1700 boxes, has been sold at 24s for Bristol.

Coffee.—There were 235 casks, 200 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, at auction, that sold freely at the extreme rates of yesterday.

Rice.—The low rate at which white Bengal and Ballam rice has been sold has caused some demand, but there is nothing to be met with on the same terms.

Saltpetre has been more inquired for, but the business is confined to 680 bags, as there are not general sellers at the present prices of 39s 6d to 40s for 4¼ per cent. and 2¼ per cent. refraction.

Cocoanut Oil.—146 casks Cochin in sale were all bought in at 46s, and 90 casks good middling to good Ceylon at 40s to 42s per cwt.

Turmeric.—444 bags Madras in public sale to-day sold at fully previous rates; ordinary to good, 13s to 17s per cwt.

Tallow.—The market closes firmer; 49s 6d is paid for the year, 50s 6d is demanded for January to March, and 51s 6d offered for March.

From Melbourne we have papers to the 8th instant. The amount of gold dust received by escort during the past week was 45,578 oz. 10 dwts. The *Argus* reports as follows:—

There has not been any movement in the money market. Indeed the week has been one of comparative stagnation in nearly every branch of business, arising from the indisposition of capitalists to operate, while a mail bearing news of so important a kind as that expected by the City of Sydney or Victoria is due and hourly looked for.

There has been a little more activity in the Stock and Share Market, but the quotations of the brokers are various. Bank of Victoria shares are quoted at £35 by one and £38 by another broker. Sales: In the fire insurance companies' a few transactions have been done at the prices in our list. Money is abundant at 10 and 12½ per cent. for loan on mortgage. The rates of discount remain unchanged at—on bills under 95 days' currency, 8 per cent.; from 95 to 125 days' 9 per cent.; and over 125 days', 10 per cent.; and on overdrawn accounts, 10 per cent.

Exchange on England is, at all the banks, at par for 60 days' sight; for amounts under £50 at ¼ per cent. premium for 30 days' sight. Freight on gold, by direct steamers or sailing vessels, 3¼d per ounce, deliverable in London, insurance 1¼ per cent.; by the overland route, ¾ per cent.—that is 7d per ounce, as nearly as possible; insurance, 1¼ to 1½ per cent.

We have nothing ... prices current with deference to the state of trade. In imports and exports alike, there is an indisposition to operate until advices have been received from England. The following is a comparison between the imports and exports at the Port of Melbourne of the current and the corresponding periods of the past year:

Week ending	Imports. 1857.	Imports. 1858.	Exports. 1857.	Exports. 1858.
January 9	£175,135	£285,196	£313,635	£112,368
January 16	328,724	478,988	364,840	365,634
January 23	284,363	242,094	117,424	262,488
January 30	594,787	180,097	391,456	259,907

The same journal makes the following remarks respecting the Melbourne markets:—

Business in the import market has again been confined to small sales of goods required for use, and no improvement can be reported in prices, or in the prospects of the market. The constant expectation of the arrival of the Overland Mail produces the usual effect in checking business transactions, whilst the enormous arrival of goods during the past week, amounting to nearly 15,000 tons, have had a depressing tendency. The late heavy rains have induced teamsters to ask an advance in rates of cartage. There is a well supported demand for many articles of general use for the diggings, which would have an effect on the stocks of goods in first hands in the event of supplies decreasing; but, whilst shipments continue to pour in as heretofore there can be no hope whatever of any improvement.

Liquors.—Beers remain without change, and prices nearly nominal, small sales only having been effected at these rates. Bottled beers of good brands are dull. The demand is very trifling, and sales to any extent have to be made at lower prices than those quoted. Spirits have met with but little inquiry, and the amount of transactions has been very trifling. Brandies of best brands of genuine warranty cannot be quoted over 15s per gallon, and other sorts in proportion. Rum, gin, and whisky evince no improvement in demand, and prices are almost nominal. Geneva has been in somewhat more request. Wines are quite neglected, and notwithstanding the low rates at which really good sorts are offering, there appears no disposition to purchase to any extent.

Provisions. Really prime sorts are saleable in small lots, and to these descriptions alone quotations refer. Inferior and unsound goods are unsaleable at almost any prices. Prime hams have brought 1s 4d, bacon 1s, cheese 11d to 1s, and best Irish butter 11d to 11½d per lb., at which rates considerable sales have been made.

Oilmen's Stores.—The accumulated stock of these articles had begun to diminish, and an improvement in prices was looked for. The supplies, however, arrived by late vessels from England are heavy, and prices will mainly depend on the way in which goods are offered for sale.

Groceries.—Teas continue saleable, and prices of better descriptions are unchanged: sales by auction of inferior teas have been made during the week at lower rates. Coffees are unchanged in price, and in the absence of arrivals unlikely to vary.

Rice.—In spite of all attempts to rush this article into speculation, prices remain unchanged. The demand for ... kind is good and steady at about £19 per ton. London screened Patna, in barrels, has been sold during the week at £21 10s per ton. Sugars have fluctuated considerably in value during the week, and in the absence of large sales it is somewhat difficult to afford correct quotations; the prices realised have, however, been lower than previous ruling rates, more particularly for lower qualities, the demand for which sorts has been but light. No. 1 Cossipore has been sold at from £63 to £63 15s, and bright yellow Mauritius at £43 to £46 per ton. Pampanga at £32 to £33 per ton.

Timber.—There is no improvement either in value or demand. The descriptions suitable for building purposes are the only sorts saleable.

Metals, from the glutted state of the market, continue very dull, and the demand is very light.

Our advices from Adelaide are to the 4th instant. The *Adelaide Times* of the 2nd says:

The very hot weather during the whole of the week has precluded the possibility of any business except for immediate wants. Money for commercial purposes continues very tight, which tends to keep down speculation.

Wheat.—Prices are firmer than last week. This has been occasioned by some orders from Melbourne, which were required for immediate shipment, but the quantity wanted was limited.

Flour.—Prices have receded, the make, as said last week, being more than is required for the supply. Millers requiring to realise must sell at a loss, as compared with the prices of wheat.

Barley.—The crop is smaller than was anticipated. Prices are improving; and unless there should be arrivals to keep them down, there must be a continued improvement.

Wool.—There is nothing particular to remark.

Wines.—The demand continues. Vinegrowers are turning out their stock to make room for the approaching vintage, which promises to be good.

Spirits.—There is but little alteration in prices. A parcel of Martell's brandy, for prompt sales, has been sold for 15s.; showing that goods on which the holders must realise are disposed of at a great sacrifice.

Wines.—There is a steady demand for port; sherry is wanted. In claret, in consequence of the hot weather, a few sales have been made at fair prices, but the large quantity on hand for this season prevents a rise in price. There has been an increased consumption of champagne, hock, and other light wines.

Sugars.—These continue firm.

Teas.—Stocks are ample, but prices keep up.

Oilmen's Stores.—These continue to be in good demand.

Salt.—Both fine and coarse are in good demand.

Rice.—There is an enquiry for Patna.

Drapery.—The market continues quiet. Manchester goods keep their value. Light summer goods are becoming unsaleable. Hosiery continues a glut. The hot weather has caused a large demand to spring up for silk and gingham umbrellas, and very high prices have been obtained. Alpacas and orleans, in colours of medium and low numbers, are much wanted. Brussels carpets are scarce; Kidderminsters are plentiful.

THE UNITED STATES.

IN addition to the commercial news from the States, copied from the *Times*, of 28th November, and which appears in our Money Article, we quote the following (although it is not so late by some days) from the *Evening Star*, of the 23rd. That journal says:—

LIVERPOOL, 21st November.—The royal mail steamship Persia, Captain Judkins, from New York on the 11th instant, arrived in the Mersey this afternoon. She brought 69 passengers, and 605,690 dollars in specie—considerably less than was anticipated.

The news financially continues to be of a more encouraging complexion. The banks of New York, in their weekly returns, had made a very favourable exhibit, showing the following changes as compared with the week preceding:—

Increase in loans	548,487 dollars
Increase in specie	3,608,711
Increase in circulation	99,564
Increase in undrawn deposits	4,571,849

Some of the banks were agitating for an early resumption of specie payments, but such a step was not generally regarded as likely for some time to come.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer* of 11th November says:—The commercial advices from the interior are almost without exception favourable. The money markets of Philadelphia, Boston, and Cincinnati have decidedly improved. In the west generally exchange is more abundant, and the rates are less exorbitant than for the past two months. This will have a favourable influence on New York, by making collections less difficult. It is also an unmistakable evidence that produce is being more freely shipped to the East. For some time the prices of produce in Baltimore have warranted larger shipments than to any other port, and this, in connection with the larger premium at which New York Exchange is held at Baltimore has reduced Baltimore and Philadelphia Exchange to par in the West generally. The rates for money here have slightly declined, but there are as yet no definite quotations in the street. The banks do not extend accommodation beyond those who have undoubted right to call on them for aid. Some excitement has existed in commercial circles in consequence of numerous rumours in regard to demonstrations towards a common division of property, and so much credence was placed upon these rumours, that a guard has been placed in the Sub-Treasury. We regard the latter as ill-advised, for if such a measure is necessary it need not be made public, it having a tendency to foster a morbid commercial excitement already aroused. We give below, in anticipation of the regular publication of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, a statement showing the imports of the fiscal year 1857—of the principal foreign manufactures, namely: Woollen, cotton, silk, linen, and iron. We also add a similar statement of the imports for the year 1856. A comparison of the two statements shows a slight though gratifying decrease in our imports for this year. The importations of woollen, silk, and iron manufactures have decreased, while the importations of cotton and linen manufactures have increased. The decrease in silk importations amounts to five millions of dollars, and the increase of cotton importations to over two and a-half millions. That we should have a decrease in the imports of goods, the raw material of which is not produced in abundance in our own country, while there is an increase in the manufactures of a staple with which we supply the world is an anomaly, and an illustration of the want of a greater protective tariff. The imports of linen, woollen, and iron manufactures have not materially altered, but they are greatly in excess of our real wants. A country like the United States has all the elements of independence, but while we continue in our present course we must be commercially dependent on Europe, and be subject to fluctuations of trade as a necessary consequence of this dependence. The aggregate imports of these manufactures for this year, as shown below, is four millions of dollars less than those for 1856.

Comparison of the imports in dollars of the principal foreign manufactures for the fiscal years:—

	1856.	1857.
Woollen manufactures	31,964,000	31,286,000
Cotton	25,918,000	28,685,000
Silk	32,861,000	27,800,000
Linen	11,189,000	11,443,000
Iron	24,603,000	23,320,000
	126,535,000	122,534,000

Decrease in 1857, 4,001,000 dollars.

Foreign exchanges were quiet, and the market for the Persia closed rather flat at 106 to 109 on London for bankers, and 103 to 106 for commercial bills. Loans could be readily obtained on the best class of paper at 15 to 20 per cent.

Legal proceedings had been commenced in Philadelphia to attach the property of Mr. Thomas Allibone, late president of the Bank of Pennsylvania, who recently went abroad under the plea of ill health. The suit is brought by the president and directors of the bank, who depose that the defendant is indebted to the institution upwards of two hundred thousand dollars. The affidavit also states that Mr. Allibone has absconded to foreign parts with a design to defraud his creditors.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

THE PLUNDER OF DELHI.—A private letter from Delhi, dated September 27th, says:—For a description of the riches of Delhi my pen is inadequate. Cachmere shawls, inlaid with gold, bodies covered with gold lace, skirts of dresses, watches, bars of gold, beds of silk and down, such as no nobleman's mansion in England could produce—you would see Sikhs carrying out of Delhi the first day as if they were almost nothing. A shawl which in England would fetch £100 they were selling for four rupees, and you may depend our fellows were not behind them. It is supposed the Rifles will go to England with upwards of £1000 each, though General Wilson issued an order that the prizes shall be all put together and divided. Most of our men are worth upwards of 100 rupees.

THE RUSSIAN MARINE.—It was remarked by English and French officers engaged in the siege of Sebastopol that the Russian marine artillerymen employed in the forts, and the organisation of the artillery itself, had considerably improved during late years. It may, therefore, be interesting to receive some details respecting the organisation of the Russian navy. The constitution of the Russian marine is quite military, and is based on its distribution into five divisions, of which three are employed in the Baltic, and two in the Black Sea. The divisions consist of three brigades, and each brigade is formed of three ships of the line, two frigates, and some smaller craft. The five divisions are manned by from 45,000 to 50,000 sailors. An admiral acts as commander-in-chief. The divisions are commanded by vice-admirals, the brigades by rear-admirals, and captains of the first-class command the crew. The companies are commanded by lieutenants, and midshipmen act as lieutenants of those companies. In this hierarchical organisation each officer, whatever be his rank, depends on a superior. This arrangement concentrates the authority and maintains a perfect unity in the service. In ordinary times the three divisions of the Baltic comprise 27 ships of the line, 18 sailing frigates and ten steam frigates, with a reserve of ships laid up in ordinary, and gunboats. The crew of a ship of the line in the Baltic is not more than 1000 men. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea previous to the late war was placed under the command of one admiral, who had two vice-admirals under his orders, and the vice-admiral governor of the two ports of Nicholaieff and Sebastopol. A rear-admiral was the director of the arsenal of Sebastopol, under the orders of the vice-admiral governor. During the war in the Caucasus, cruisers, composed of light vessels or steamers, were constantly employed. They were divided into groups of seven small vessels, under the orders of a frigate carrying the flag of rear-admiral. The pay of a Russian admiral commanding in chief, independent of his table allowance and other extras, is £540 per annum, that of an admiral £225, a vice-admiral £180, a rear-admiral £135; in the marines of the Guard—a captain of the first-class £100, a captain of the second class £80, a lieutenant £63; in the other ranks of the marine—a captain of the first class £80, a captain of the second class £68, a lieutenant £50, a midshipman £38. Besides masters, in imitation of the British navy, the Russians have officer pilots, holding the rank of lieutenants, who are specially charged with all astronomical observations, the reckoning, and the logbook. The responsibility of the captain is not covered by that of the officer-pilot. It is the captain who is answerable for the safety of the ship, and who directs the course to be steered according to the astronomical observations of the pilot, though he is not bound to follow the pilot's advice. The captain of a Russian ship of war chooses his first lieutenant. It is the latter who holds the speaking trumpet whenever the crew is assembled, but he never keeps watch. The crew of a Russian ship of war is composed of one-third Russian or Cossack peasants, one-third Poles, of whom the majority are Jews, and one-third of all nations, but chiefly Greeks. The Russian peasants are taken into the service at 17 or 18 years of age, and remain on the roll for 20 years. They are incorporated into companies of 250 men, and are at the same time soldiers and seamen.—*Times.*

PRESENTATION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.—Windsor, Saturday, November 21.—To-day, being the anniversary of the Princess Royal's birthday, the band of the Royal Horse Guards played a corale on the South Terrace at 7 o'clock in the morning. The garrison of Windsor, consisting of the Royal Horse Guards and the 2nd Battalion of the Fusileer Guards paraded in the quadrangle of the Castle to witness the ceremony of the presentation of the Victoria Cross by the Queen to Lieutenant Teesdale, of the Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Symons, 5th Battalion Military Train (late of the Royal Artillery); Ensign and Adjutant Craig, 3rd Battalion Military Train (late of the Scots Fusileer Guards); and Serjeant Malone, 13th Dragoons. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and Prince Lienengen entered the quadrangle soon after 11 o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, Major-General Sir G. Wetherell, Adjutant-General, and the Equerries in waiting, attended on her Majesty. The Queen was received with a royal salute, and went down the ranks, after which the presentation of the crosses took place. The regiments then marched past, slow and quick time, wheeled into line, presented arms, and gave three cheers in honour of the Princess Royal's birthday. The Duchess of Kent was in the Castle, and witnessed the ceremony.

A COMMERCIAL RESULT OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.—The war in the Crimea, says the *Postampt Gazette*, Frankfort, has been attended with very important consequences to commerce. Before that event, Central Russia received all merchandise from the ports of the peninsula, but during the war the Vistula was resorted to. It was feared by those interested in the change, that on the conclusion of peace things would return to their former state, but such has not been the case. Two summers have passed and merchandise still continues to be conveyed by the Vistula, the expense of carriage being considerably less than by the other line. Dantzick, Thorn, and Bromberg, have been the greatest gainers by this change, particularly Thorn, which has twelve steamers constantly running between it and Warsaw.

CRIME IN FRANCE.—The Court of Assizes of the Charente the other day tried a man named Pineaurd Puygarraud, for murder. On the 4th June last, a man named Pareaud, living in the same village, on returning home in the evening was surprised to find that his wife was absent, and though he inquired everywhere, he could obtain no tidings of her. The whole of the next day she did not return, and nothing was ascertained about the woman. A search being made, she was found lying dead in a wood called L'Enclouse, with her throat cut in a most frightful manner. Suspicion at once fell on Pineaurd, a man of the village, who, though married and living with his wife and daughter, was known to entertain a violent passion for the woman, though several years his senior, and to have carried on an adulterous connexion with her. Having been arrested, and confronted with the body, he threw himself on it and kissed it with great apparent emotion. When called on to state how he had been employed on the evening of the 4th, he said that he had retired to rest at an early hour with his wife, and had slept by her side till morning; but it turned out that he had been seen going to and returning from the wood. An old blouse which he had worn on the 4th had disappeared, and he could not say what had become of it; so that it was thought probable that he had destroyed it, because it was stained with blood. Nineteen letters, which at different times he had written to the woman, were found in her house; and whilst in all of them he had expressed his love for her, he in many reproached her for having formed an intrigue with another man, named Rogers, and threatened to be avenged on her. In the last letter he said, "You love me no longer, and I must do something terrible! I must kill myself, and you will then be happy! But see me once more, and let it be in the wood of L'Enclouse. Bring me my letters, and I will immediately restore yours." In addition to this, it was stated that the woman shortly before her death, had told her mother and brother, who approached her for her connection with the man, that she did not dare to break off with him, for he had threatened to murder her if she did. The jury declared the prisoner guilty, with extenuating circumstances, and the court sentenced him to hard labour for life. On hearing the sentence, he said to the gendarme who stood by his side, "I must kill myself, then, since they will not kill me."

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP IN THE COMMON PLEAS.—It was stated in the *Star* of Saturday that in the event of Sir Henry Keating, the Solicitor-General, declining the judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas, which is about to become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Justice Cresswell, the Government would, in all probability, offer it to Mr. Serjeant Byles. It may be stated as a fact of some importance in connection with the forthcoming legal changes that Mr. Serjeant Byles was retained in the case of the defendants in the British Bank trials, and that he had already received fees to the extent of some hundreds of pounds. These fees he returned on Saturday last, and retired from the case. From this fact a very fair inference may be drawn, that the learned Serjeant has been offered, and has accepted the judgeship, although nothing has been officially announced on the point.—*Star*. 23rd November.

THE WOUNDED FRENCH IN THE CRIMEA.—Dr. G. Scrive, head-surgeon of the expeditionary forces of France during the war with Russia, has just published a statistical report on the subject of the wounded whom the French military surgeons had to deal with during the expedition, that is to say, from the landing at Gallipoli, down to the evacuation of the Crimea. Altogether, 43,044 French soldiers were wounded, including those who were immediately killed or died afterwards from their wounds. Of the whole, 23,870 occurred in the trenches. The storming of the green Mamelon, of the white batteries, of the Malakoff (twice), of the Little Redan, and of the Central Bastion, added 16,664 more. Finally, the three battles of the Alma, Inkerman, and Traktir furnished 2240 cases. From this it appears that battles in the open field are far less dangerous to life and limb than siege operations, and storming works in particular.

LET WELL ALONE.—When Godwin was employed in writing the life of Chatham he applied to many of his acquaintances for suitable anecdotes and suggestions. Mr. Fawcett supplied him with a striking passage from a speech which he had heard Chatham deliver, on general warrants. "Every man's house is called his castle. Why? Because it is surrounded by a moat, or defended by a wall? No. It may be a straw-built hut; the wind may enter it, the rain may enter it, but the King cannot." The point, as Fawcett thought, was plain enough; but when he came to read the printed volume he found it thus arranged:—"Every man's house is called his castle. Why? Because it is surrounded by a moat, or defended by a wall? No, it may be a straw-built hut; the rain may enter it—all the winds of heaven may whistle round it, but the King cannot." This indicated what Fawcett called a defect of natural imagination.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF CALIFORNIA.—This body met at Sacramento on the 8th of July last. After adopting several resolutions in accordance with the resolutions of the National Republican Convention (assembled at Philadelphia) against the further extension of slavery in the territories of the United States, the Convention adopted several resolutions, more especially relating to the States upon the Pacific Sea-board. Among them are the following resolutions respecting the public lands in California:—"Resolved, That we are in favour of the speedy settlement of land titles in this State; *and of a free grant to actual settlers of reasonable portions of the public domain.* Resolved,—That we heartily welcome to our country the honest and industrious immigrants who seek our shores to escape from European despotism, and we deprecate all attempts to embitter their feelings against our free institutions, by political persecution on account of their foreign birth."

WORN OUT PLAYS.—Will theatrical managers in this city never learn to produce anything but the old time-worn plays with which our play-goers have been surfeited for the last seven years? People patronise theatres for the sake of novelty, and they do not at all like paying a dollar to see a play represented, the plot and language of which they are as familiar with as they are with household words. The principal reason why the drama is not patronised in this city is the constant and sickening repetition of old pieces. We had hopes that the management of the Opera House, the present season, would have avoided this error, but it seems we reckoned without our host. "Stars" prefer shining on empty benches, in an old worn-out firmament, to taxing their energies sufficient to produce something new and meritorious. A theatrical manager seems to think all that is necessary for success is—three or four old plays, one "star" of some unknown magnitude, and an innumerable quantity of sticks. The public think differently; hence dramatic performances are not patronised.—*Californian Paper.*

OPERATIVE DISTRESS IN DERBY.—We regret to have to announce that nearly the whole of the silk manufacturers in Derby have closed their mills, in consequence of their being unable to get orders to execute. What few are open are working short time. Several thousand hands, chiefly females, are consequently thrown out of employment, and the time has come when the purse-strings of the wealthy will have to be loosed to alleviate their sufferings.—*Manchester Examiner.*

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.—The explosion party, under Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, which so gallantly performed the desperate duty of blowing in the Cashmere gate of the city of Delhi, in broad daylight, in the face of the enemy, on the 14th of September, was composed of the two officers above named, Sergeant John Smith, Sergeant A. B. Carmichael, and Corporal F. Burgess, all of the Sappers and Miners; Bugler Hawthorne, Her Majesty's 52nd Foot; 14 Sappers and Miners, natives; and 10 Punjaub ditto, muzbees, covered by the fire of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles. The party advanced at the double towards the gate, Lieutenant Home, with Sergeants Smith and Carmichael, and Havildar Madhoo, of the Sappers, leading and carrying the powder bags, followed by Lieutenant Salkeld, Corporal Burgess, and a section of the remainder of the party. The advance party reached the gateway unhurt, and found that part of the drawbridge had been destroyed, but, passing across the precarious footing supplied by the remaining beams, they proceeded to lodge their powder bags against the gate. The wicket was open, and through it the enemy kept up a heavy fire upon them. Sergeant Carmichael was killed while laying the powder. Havildar Madhoo being at the same time wounded. The powder having been laid, the advance party slipped down into the ditch, to allow the firing party, under Lieutenant Salkeld, to perform its duty. While endeavouring to fire the charge Lieutenant Salkeld was shot through the leg and arm, and handed over the slow match to Corporal Burgess, who fell mortally wounded, just as he had successfully accomplished this arduous duty. Havildar Tilluck Singh, of the Sikh Muzbees, was wounded, and Renbeth, Sepoy, of the same corps, killed, during this part of the operation. The demolition of the gate having been most successful, Lieutenant Home, happily unhurt, caused the bugler to sound the call to the 52nd as the signal for the advancing columns, but fearing that amid the noise of the assault the sound might not have been heard, he had the call repeated three times, when the troops advanced and carried the gateway with complete success—thus most materially contributing to the brilliant success of the day.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JABEZ HANDLEY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed brother JOHN. THIS DAY Friday, at 4 o'clock: the procession will move from his late residence, Addison-street, Enmore, at the hour above mentioned precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, 778, George-street South.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS for DENILIQUIN.—The following memorial lies at Whipple's Inn, North Deniliquin, for signature.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of the Police Districts of Deniliquin, Moama, Moulamein, and Balranald, and the Pastoral Districts of the Lower Darling and Albert.

Sheweth—1. That your memorialists have to deplore the many and great impediments thrown in the way of the public in the districts, in the attempts made to prosecute parties suspected and accused of crime.

2. That these impediments arise in consequence of the very long distance which the Courts of Assize and of Quarter Sessions are held, viz., in the town of Goulburn.

3. That Goulburn is distant from Deniliquin 400 miles, from Moama 450 miles, from the Moulamein 470 miles, from Balranald 520 miles, and the outlying portions of the police districts abovenamed are proportionally farther from Goulburn than these townships.

4. That the journey to Goulburn to carry out the laws against criminals committed for trial prove seriously and oftentimes ruinously expensive to prosecutors and witnesses in these districts, and that in a large number of instances parties will not prosecute, and quietly submit to being robbed and otherwise injured in property and person rather than undergo the perils and expense of a journey to Goulburn to prosecute.

5. That there are now residing in these districts about 4000 persons.

6. That in this great extent of country, in a population so scattered, many badly disposed persons secrete themselves, some of whom are charged with the highest crimes against life and property, and that of late several desperate characters, who for a long time eluded justice, have been apprehended here.

7. That at the preliminary judicial investigations before the various Benches of magistrates, your memorialists have discovered on many occasions an utter reluctance on the part of prosecutors and witnesses to give direct evidence against accused parties, in consequence of the fear attendant on a journey to Goulburn; therefore this obstacle has a demoralising influence, inasmuch as the truth is often on oath denied or evaded.

8. That not only do these evils entail great expenses on private persons as prosecutors and witnesses, but the public also suffer hereby, inasmuch as parties summarily convicted before the local Benches have to be sent to Goulburn at an enormous cost.

9. That in consequence of the continuance of these evils, for many years past there has been a growing discontent in the minds of many of the well-disposed: that this discontent has extended in too many cases to disaffection to the Government of New South Wales, as at present constituted, because the disaffected conceive that their wants are totally disregarded, and that they do not enjoy that protection to which, as British subjects, they are entitled.

10. That your memorialists, while they share in this discontent, they do not participate in the disaffection because they are satisfied that your honourable House has the power and will to do justice to all classes, however remotely situated from the seat of Government.

11. That your memorialists have looked with unfeigned pleasure on the inauguration of Responsible Government in the colony, in the certain hope that the evils of which your memorialists now so loudly complain will receive speedy attention and proper remedies be forthwith applied.

12. That Deniliquin is distant from Moama 50 miles, from the Moulamein 70 miles, from Balranald 120 miles, from Euston 160 miles, and from the extreme boundary of New South Wales in this direction 270 miles.

13. That the whole of the Billabong district, extending to the Murrumbidgee and up the river last named, and around a large tract of country towards the Upper Murray, are within easy distance of Deniliquin; that therefore your memorialists submit to your honorable House, that Deniliquin is admirably and centrally situated for the purposes of holding superior Courts of Justice, and that the local advantages far outweigh those offered by any other town in this great district.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that your honorable House will, with all reasonable despatch, sanction the establishment at Deniliquin of Courts embracing criminal and civil jurisdiction.

CLAPHAM HOUSE.—Cheap Boot and Shoe Mart, will positively open on SATURDAY next.

CLAPHAM HOUSE.—Cheap Boot and Shoe Mart, 278, George-street opposite Jamison-street.

CLAPHAM HOUSE.—Open on SATURDAY, 13th February, 1858.

CLAPHAM HOUSE.—Cheap Boot and Shoe Mart, opposite Jamison-street, open TO-MORROW.

PIANOFORTES by Erard, Broadwood, Collard, Addy, Stodart, and D'Almaine. MOSS, 27 Hunter-street.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in gold, silver, and elastic steel frames at MOSS', 27, Hunter-street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned never publishes prices, but guarantees to deliver wines, &c., of a far higher character and at much lower prices than those generally advertised by the trade. A trial will suffice. J. C. PETERS, wholesale wine stores, 1, 2, and 3, Jamison-street, next Bank of Australasia.

ON SALE, new season, 100 casks of Ale pale, bottled by Aspinall and Co., in London, expressly for family use. J. C. PETERS, next the Bank of Australasia.

TO THE HEBREW COMMUNITY.—J. ABRAHAM, 549 George-street, having arranged to supply Passover Cakes for the approaching festival, respectfully solicits the members of the Hebrew community to favour him with their orders by the 28th instant, to enable him to supply the quantity required.

VALENTINES, half-price.—The best selection in Sydney—ten thousand to choose from, consisting of Ivory miniature, elegant sentimental, and English and French comic; the trade liberally dealt with. T. SANDON, next the EMPIRE Office, George-street.

FOR SALE, a light strong English ... Phaeton, hood in front and roomy seat behind. Apply to Messrs. ARTHURS, coach builders, Elizabeth-street.

ENGLISH COAL.—For SALE, 50 tons, ex Peter Maxwell, from Liverpool. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Bass' Wharf.

A WHISPER.—Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD is instructed to dispose of an old established Public-house, with every accommodation—coach house, stable, &c., in a leading street. Business unquestionable—taking equal to any other house in Sydney of the same description. Bar fixtures, and some furniture—(a positive bargain). Apply to ALBEMARLE LAYARD, 13, Jamison-street.

BALMAIN.—ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, a freehold property, with 4 substantially-built dwelling-houses and plenty of water, opposite the New Presbyterian Chapel, Darling-street. Present rental £56 per annum. Title perfect. Apply to the owner on the premises.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	One shilling.
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. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 1s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

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